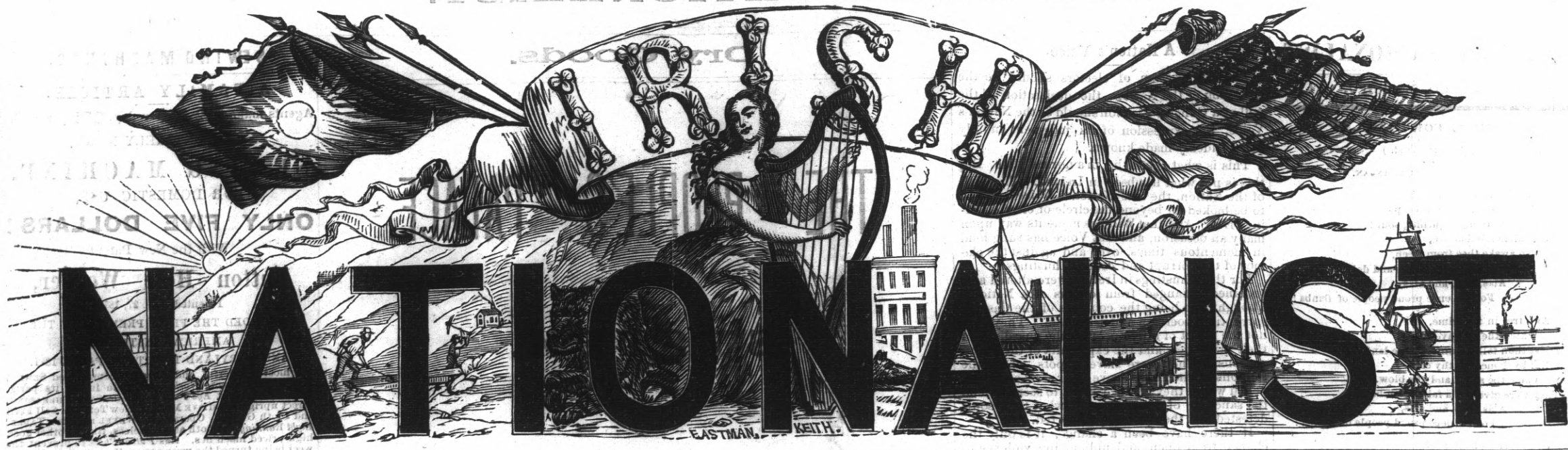




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SPECIAL NOTICES.—Under no circumstances will any advertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

(From the American Gael.)

WASHINGTON.

Art in its mighty privilege receives

Painter and painted in its bonds forever;

A girl by Raphael in his glory lives—

A Washington unto his linner gives

The Ages' love to crown his best endeavor.

The German Emperor, with whose counterpart

The gorgeous Titian made the world acquainted,

Boasted himself immortal by the art;

But he who on his features cast his heart,

Was made immortal by the head he painted!

For thou, before whose limited shade I bow,

Went sent to show the world of every nation

How a young woman might leave the axe and plough

To die for Truth! So great, so loved wert thou,

That he who touched thee won a reputation.

The steady fire that battled in thy breast

Lit up our gloom with radiance, good though grey;

Like some red sun which the dull earth caressed

Into a wealthy adoration blest

To be its glory's great reflected glory.

Thou—when the earthly heaven of man's soul—

The heaven of home, of liberty, of honor—

Shuddered with darkness—didst the clouds uproll

And burst such light upon the nation's dole

That every State still feels thy breath upon her.

Could I have seen thee in the Council—bland,

Firm as a rock, but as deep stream thy manner;

Or when, like catarract, 'gainst the sheathed flame

You dashed, and chill'd the victor-shout to shame

On Monmouth's day of palsy-giving thunder:

Could I have followed thee through town and camp!

Fought where you led, and heard the same drums

rattle;

Charged with a wild but passion-steel'd tramp,

And witnessed, rising o'er death's ghastly damp,

The stars of empire through the clouds of battle!

Oh, to have died thus, 'neath thy hero gaze,

And won a smile, my bursting youth would rather

Than to have lived with every other praise,

Saving the blessing of those epic days

When you blest all, and were the nation's father.

The autumn sun caresses Vernon's tomb,

Whose presence doth the country's honor gleam;

Two sons they are, that dissipate man's gloom;

For one's the index to Earth's free-born bloom,

The other to our burning hope in Heaven!

Thy dust may moulder in the hollow rock;

But every day thy soul makes some new captive!

Nations unborn will swell thy thankful flock,

And Fancy tremble that she cannot mock

Thy history's Truth that will enchant with rapture.

How vain the daring to compute in words

The height of homage that the heart would render!

And yet how proud—to feel no speech affords

Harmonious measure to the subtle chords

That fill the soul beneath thy placid splendor!

JOHN SAVAGE.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION were filed on Monday of the California Bridge and Building Company, having a capital of \$100,000. The objects are stated to be the manufacture of building materials, the construction of bridges, buildings and other structures, and the prosecution of a general contract business.

WILD geese in Colusa have proved an intolerable nuisance. A local paper says they are like the locusts of Egypt, devouring everything before them. Some farmers stand guard over their grain fields with a gun, to drive off the destructive birds.

A NATIONAL Gold Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, is to be established at San Bernardino. Half the capital is already subscribed.

IRISH NEWS.

DEATH OF AN EX-MEMBER OF THE IRISH PONTIFICAL BRIGADE.—A correspondent writes from Thomastown, County Kilkenny, informing us of the decease at that town of Mr. Walter Bishop, son of Mr. Bishop, hotel proprietor. This young man led an adventurous, and in some respects, a distinguished career. He served in the Irish Pontifical Brigade under Major O'Reilly, against Victor Emanuel, and was imprisoned in an Italian dungeon after the surrender of Spoleto. On his return home, his fellow townsman received him with an ovation. He was obliged to fly to America in connection with the events of 1865, but returned to his native place four years ago. Mr. Bishop died at the early age of thirty-two. He was a man of great personal amiability, and was highly and universally respected.

THERE was not a single case of drunkenness observed in the streets of Galway during the Christmas week.

THE marriage of R. P. Blennerhassett, M. P., with Miss Bessie Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of the Knight of Kerry, will take place early this year.

On the 5th ult. the Earl of Howth died in the south of France, where he had been residing for the benefit of his health.

A CONFERENCE of Home Rulers was held in Dublin on the 2d inst. The Lord Mayor of the city presided.

On the 7th ult. Mr. James Cockle of Wexford was thrown from his horse and fatally injured.

DURING the elections large subscriptions were received by the Home Rule League.

THE vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Chief Baron Pigott has not been filled up, and the Irish judges are in consequence complaining of overwork.

THE half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Munster Bank was held in Cork on the 5th ult., when a dividend was declared of 12 per cent, free of income tax.

On the 8th ult. an officer of the 8th Hussars, while firing at a pheasant, accidentally shot Mr. Acheson French of Monivea Castle in the face. Mr. French is not expected to recover.

A DISTRESSING accident occurred in Dublin last month. A child of eight months old, having been left alone for a few minutes, was discovered partially devoured by a pig. The infant died in a few moments.

SEVEN lives were lost at Queenstown on the 2d ult. by the capsizing of a boat.

A LARGE sale of blood-stock was recently held at Dyer's repository, Dublin, when the celebrated Irish race mare "Belle" was sold to Mr. Sadlier for 400 guineas. "Blue Bonnet" was purchased by Lord Beresford for 253 guineas.

NOTWITHSTANDING the casualty that occurred at the Galway factory during the year, and the consequent expense of £700, £2,000 has been cleared for division amongst the shareholders. A dividend of 10 per cent is about to be paid. A spinning mill in connection with the establishment is also about to be erected at a cost of £10,000. It will give employment to 200 additional hands.

BENJAMIN MANLY BALL, Esq., of Mount Lucas, Edenderry, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for King's county.

IN the borough of Athlone the numbers polled for Mr. Shiel (Home Ruler) and Ennis (Liberal) were equal; it is reported that the casting vote of the presiding officer has been given in favor of the Home Rule candidate.

LORD ST. LAWRENCE and Mr. George Morris were returned at the late election for County Galway. Both had declared for Home Rule. The death of Lord Howth, father of the first named candidate, raises Lord St. Lawrence to the peerage, and voids his election. A new writ will be issued for the vacant seat as soon as Parliament meets.

A MAN named Bradley, while returning home from Castlebar, County Mayo, was met by a party of ruffians, who attacked him and broke in his skull. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion.

THE Dublin Corporation has resolved to petition Parliament for a Federal Union between England and Ireland.

On the 5th ult. a man named Michael Cleary, a native of Croghan, near Parsonstown, was found dead in a field near the railway station. Information was at once conveyed to the police, who had the body removed to Parsonstown Workhouse Hospital. The body bore no trace of violence. A deposit receipt for £200 was found in his pocket.

THE Spring Assizes for the County of Kildare began at Naas on the 13th of March. The Judges are Mr. Justice O'Brien and Baron Deasy.

LORD STUART DE DECIES died at his residence, Dromanagh, Cappoquin, on the 30th ult. The deceased nobleman was Custos Rotulorum for the County Waterford, and by his death his son, the Hon. Villiers Stuart, will succeed to the title, and leave an opening for other aspirants to contest the representation of Waterford. Lord de Decies was about 70 years of age.

THOMAS FITZGERBERT, Esq., Black Castle, Navan, has been sworn in as High Sheriff; and Harcourt Lightburne, Esq., Trim, as Sub-Sheriff for the county of Meath.

LATEST advices state that John Mitchell has been elected for Tipperary.

THE Election of John Mitchell for Tipperary was, by latest advices, considered certain. A telegram received by the *Irishman* from Clonmel, bearing date 12th of February, says: "Mitchell is believed to be perfectly safe. There has been much bribery and excessive clerical intimidation. Still we are confident that our man has won." No official return had been received so far.

O'SULLIVAN, the people's candidate, has been elected for Limerick by a majority of 2,500 votes over Kelly.

THE remains of Mrs. Butler, who was well known as the lady who sheltered Stephens after his escape from Richmond prison until he left Ireland, at a time when £2,000 was offered for his apprehension, were buried recently in Glasnevin Cemetery. Beyond an exceedingly large number of persons attending the obsequies, there was no demonstration.

MR. V. J. TURNER, who filled the office of Cashier in the National Bank, Loughrea, has been transferred to the Galway branch. During Mr. Turner's connexion with this town he by his uniform courtesy and affability in his official capacity, while in private life his gentlemanly deportment and agreeable manners made him many friends, by whom his removal is much regretted. Mr. Turner has been succeeded by Mr. T. Roche of the Galway office.

Another shooting accident is reported from Killybeg, by which a young farmer named Quinor, lost his life.

THE official declaration of the Poll for Kinsale and Bandon is peculiarly significant. At Kinsale, Mr. Collins, a decided Home Ruler, defeated Mr. Andrews, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 100 votes. At Bandon Mr. Swanton, a Home Ruler, headed the poll by a narrow majority of five votes. The territorial influence of Lord Bandon, and the manifest interest he has ever exhibited for the prosperity of the town, did not save his son, Lord Bernard, from defeat.

AN Athlone man, Mr. O'Grady, contractor for some barack work, is the first person who has taken advantage of the recent statute permitting "Petitions of Right" to be heard and delivered in Ireland.

An inquest respecting the death of two children, named Ives, residing at 4 Henrietta-place Dublin, was held on the 6th. It was supposed that death had been accelerated by the effluvia arising from manure which had been placed on the basement-story of the house by Mr. Kennedy the landlord, for the purpose of cultivating mushrooms. The jury, after a lengthened inquiry, returned a verdict to that effect, and strongly recommended the parents of the children to Mr. Kennedy's consideration.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, has become Vice-president of the Irish Association for Closing Public Houses on Sunday.

We are happy to learn that the Committee for planting Backville-street with trees have met with almost unanimous support from the residents of the street. Nearly one hundred pounds have been subscribed to meet the expenses, besides the sum of one hundred guineas voted by the Corporation to that object.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, M. P., has been appointed secretary to the Home Rule League at a salary of £300 a year.

IN the parish of Kilteskil, within three miles of Loughrea, the wife of a man named Patrick Doherty gave birth last month to three children, a boy and two girls, all of whom are alive and doing well. Lord Clonbrock, on whose estate, Doherty lives, generously sent £5 to the poor family, and application has been made to obtain the bounty of £3 which the Queen usually bestows in such cases.

A torchlight procession, in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Archduchess Maria, took place at Belfast. It was probably the first time that the Transatlantic fashion of nocturnal jubilee was attempted, at least on so large a scale, in Ireland.

THE Kerry Spring Assizes will be opened on the 9th of March, at Tralee, by Justices Fitzgerald and Barry.

CORK CITY.—MITCHELL'S CANDIDATURE.—The polling for the city contest took place on the 6th, the candidates being Murphy and Ronayne (Home Rulers) Mitchell (Nationalist), Goulding and Pim (Conservatives). The Polling was conducted throughout the day with the utmost perfect quiet.

THE announcement of the numbers polled was made on Saturday, the 7th. The return was:

Ronayne (Home Ruler)	1,917
Murphy (Home Ruler)	1,542
Goulding (Conservative)	1,191
Pim (Conservative)	1,097
Mitchell (Home Ruler)	511

The city was very quiet on Saturday after the declaration of the Poll. The Nationalists felt much disappointed at the signal defeat of Mitchell, and no popular demonstration to celebrate the triumph of Ronayne and Murphy was held. Had Mr. Goulding instead of Murphy, been returned with Mr. Ronayne, there would have been much more enthusiasm on the part of the populace. Ever since Mr. Murphy voted for the Coercion Act he has become very unpopular. On Saturday morning the shop fronts of some voters in Barrack-street were found to have been disfigured with tar, the alleged cause of the outrage being that these voters canvassed and voted for Tipperary.

EASTERN NEWS.

IN Congress, on Monday, Mr. Cannon proposed to admit Utah as a State of the Union.

THE Catholic pilgrimage to Rome is announced to start not later than the middle of May.

KENNEY, who was shot by Mrs. Toner in Jersey City, will probably recover. He denies that Mrs. Toner shot him, and says that it was done by a man walking behind him; but this story is generally disbelieved.

SENOR ADALMA, agent for the Cuban Republic here, says the patriot forces more than hold their own; that they number about twelve thousand armed men, and could get three times the number in the field if they could procure arms and ammunition; that the native Cubans are all on their side, and that nearly half of the area of the Island is in their possession.

An explosion of caps used in firing a toy mortar, in a store on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth streets, New York, blew out the whole front of the store, seriously injuring the clerk and a lady and gentleman who were passing.

A large meeting of prominent business men was held in Indianapolis. They adopted resolutions favoring an increase of the volume of paper currency, deprecating an immediate return to specie payment, and endorsing the position of the Indiana Senators.

CLAYTON's bill to quiet title to certain lands at the Presidio Reservation relinquishes to the city of San Francisco, for the benefit of its grantees and occupants, that portion of the Reservation south of the Straton Survey line of 1868, or south of a line running from the southern extremity of Mountain Lake, toward a point eight hundred yards south of the northern extremity of Point San Jose.

THE bark "Everett Gray," which arrived at New York from Matanzas, corroborates that on the 17th of February she was boarded and searched by a party of armed Spanish soldiers, as she was leaving Matanzas.

Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo, is still a prisoner at his apartments at the Bevoort House. His counsel have advised him not to furnish any bail. It is reported that several more complaints have been made against him of the same nature as the present one, on which further warrants of arrest will issue.

NEARLY one thousand umbrella makers of the city of New York are on a strike.

It is estimated that over 30,000 persons are daily supplied with bread, etc., at the soup kitchens of New York.

ABOUT seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, two men well dressed were walking quietly along Prince street, New York, until they had nearly reached the Eight Precinct Police Station when one of them drew a revolver, and stepping behind his companion, fired it at the back of his head. The wounded man rolled into the gutter, gave a few convulsions, and expired. A moment afterward, the murderer placed the muzzle of the revolver at his own head, and pulled the trigger. He dropped dead on the sidewalk. Both bodies were taken charge of by the police.

On Sunday, George D. Boyden, of the firm of Waterous & Boyden, New York, was returning to his residence, when just as he stepped off a Fourth avenue car, two ruffians seized him while a third took his wallet, containing \$1,000 in greenbacks and drafts and notes valued at \$6,000 more. Wm. Devlin, who took the wallet, was captured, but the other two escaped.

THE House Committee on Commerce, on Wednesday, agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a competent officer of the army to inquire into the subject of the spread of epidemic diseases, and to report what means should be taken to prevent the importation of contagion of any kind.

A relief society has been organized in Olneyville, Rhode Island, which furnishes a free dinner of hot soup to the hungry. Previous to the banquet, however, each applicant is requested to sign the pledge, state what church he attends, where his children go to Sunday School, etc. After having proved his orthodoxy, the liquid repast is tendered, and he is supposed to eat with the proud satisfaction of knowing that his spiritual welfare is being cared for at the same time his empty stomach is being filled.

A CONVENTION was held at Springfield, Ill., on the 4th inst., in the interest of the project for a National Railroad from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the Eastern seaboard, along the line of the fortieth parallel of latitude. Delegates were present from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and from the Territory of Colorado. Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, presided. Resolutions, declaring the Constitutional power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, and in so doing to charter, aid in the construction, and control railroads passing through States; facilitating the transportation of the West for more extended transportation facilities, at cheaper and more stable rates; urging upon Congress the adoption of the fortieth parallel route as the most feasible, and promising the greatest good to the greatest number, for a national Railroad, were adopted, and a committee of fifty appointed to prepare a bill embodying the views of the convention for presentation to Congress.

REV. DR. N. BALDWIN, for many years pastor of the First church in Lewiston, Me., and Professor of Logic in Bath College, was thrown from his horse and killed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE Count de Chambord is reported to be seriously ill.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the "News," in India, telegraphs that the villagers of Eastern Tirhoot are slowly starving to death, and that the future in other districts looks terribly ominous.

THE claimant in the Tichborne case has been convicted and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. Dr. Kenedy, the defendant's counsel, has signified his intention of moving for a new trial, on the ground that the jury were improperly instructed.

LEDBET ROLLIN has been elected to the National Assembly from the Department of Vaucluse, to fill a vacancy.

A CONFERENCE of leading workmen, representing 80,000 in the west of England, was held at Bristol on the 2d inst. Resolutions were adopted favoring the settlement by arbitration of all international disputes.

A PARIS letter, speaking of the approaching 16th of March, when the Prince Imperial will attain his majority, says: "For several months the Postoffice Department has been showering millions upon millions of tracts, handbills and songs over the country. Provincial electors, both in town and country, have received visiting cards bearing the Prince Imperial's photograph, and underneath the words: 'Mars, 1874—Appeal au Peuple.' And one cannot travel twenty miles out of Paris without hearing of Bonapartist agents at work in every village."

IN the Reichstag a motion was under discussion to deprive the Governor of Alsace of the power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck made a strong speech against the motion. He declared that he never expected that Alsace would greet our institutions with applause; that Alsace shared the responsibility of the war. The motion was rejected—139 to 128.

THE London "Times" of the 13th ult. has the following paragraph: "Much sensation has been caused here by an article in the Augsburg 'Allgemeine Zeitung,' declaring that the preservation of the Turkish Empire is not a dogma with Germany, and that if Germany and Russia should desire to transform the whole map of Eastern Europe, no one would prevent them. Most of this evening's newspaper comment upon this article, and regard the Eastern question as again opened."

LAMBERT QUETELET, founder and director of the Brussels Observatory, died February 16th, in the 73d year of his age.

THE Insurgent force which appeared before Nagasaki has been totally defeated by Government troops.

NO news has been received from the Gold Coast of a later date than General Wolseley's dispatch. All kinds of rumors are in circulation, and grave fears are felt that some disaster may have occurred to the expeditionary force on its march back to the coast. The anxiety in the War Office is such that Gathorne Hardy stays there until a late hour, and a clerk remains on duty all night. A steamer with Cape Coast Castle dispatches was due at Lisbon on the 28th ult. It is possible that she may not be going to stop at Lisbon, and is coming to England direct; but such a course would be contrary to rule.

PRAYERS were said in the churches of London on Wednesday for the safety of the Ashantee expedition.

THE steamships "Republic," City of Brooklyn, and "Caledonia," from New York, and the "Abbotsford," from Philadelphia, have arrived at Liverpool. The latter experienced a fearful hurricane.

PREPARATIONS are being made for a monster demonstration in Hyde Park, London, March 15, in favor of amnesty to incarcerated Fenians.

THE Taunton Election Petition has resulted in Mr. Justice Grove declaring Sir Henry James duly elected, and condemning the petitioners in costs.

THE French Academy has postponed the contemplated reception to Emile Ollivier, because he persists in retaining in his inaugural address the eulogy of Emperor Louis Napoleon.

It is stated that Don Carlos has been proclaimed King of Spain, and that his coronation will take place in the cathedral at Bilbao.

It has been finally settled that the Right Hon. Henry Bouviers Brand, speaker of the last House of Commons, shall be re-elected to the position in the new House by a unanimous vote.

SEVERAL telegrams have been received in Havana by private parties reporting that ex-President Cespedes has been killed by some of the San Quentin battalion. It is said his body was brought to Santiago de Cuba, where it was buried.

THE reported successes of the Carlists have aroused the national spirit of the people, who are now coming to the aid of the Government in its efforts to crush the insurrection. Latest advices from Bilbao report that the Carlists continue the bombardment, about two hundred shells being thrown into the city daily.

P. T. BARNUM of New York has shipped three hundred cars of hippodrome paraphernalia on the steamship "Denmark" from Liverpool for his show in New York. The shipment embraces a complete menagerie. Barnum has engaged two hundred performers to sail for New York in a few days.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7, 1874.

LAMENT FOR BANBA.

(From the Irish.)

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

O, my land! O, my love!
What a woe, and how deep,
Is thy death to my mourning soul!
God alone, God above,
Can awake thee from sleep,
Can release thee from bondage and dole!
Alas, alas, and alas,
For the once proud people of Banba!

As a tree in its prime,
Which the axe layeth low,
Didst thou fall, O, unfortunate land!
Not by Time, nor thy crime,
Came the shock and the blow.
They were given by a false felon hand!
Alas, alas, and alas,
For the once proud people of Banba!

O, my grief of all griefs
Is to see how thy throne
Is usurped, whilst thyself art in thrall!
Other lands have their chiefs,
Have their kings, thou alone
Art a wife, yet a widow withal!
Alas, alas, and alas,
For the once proud people of Banba!

The high house of O'Neill
Is gone down to the dust,
The O'Brien is clannish and banned;
And the steel, the red steel,
May no more be the trust
Of the Faithful and Brave in the land!
Alas, alas, and alas,
For the once proud people of Banba!

True, alas! Wrong and Wrath
Were of old all too rife.
Deeds were done which no good man admires;
And perchance Heaven hath
Chastened us for the strife
And the blood-shedding ways of our sires!
Alas, alas, and alas,
For the once proud people of Banba!

But, no more! This our doom,
While our hearts yet are warm,
Let us not over-weakly deplore!
For the hour soon may loom,
When the Lord's mighty hand
Shall be raised for our rescue once more!
And our grief shall be turned into joy
For the still proud people of Banba!

Banba (Banua) was one of the most ancient names given by the Bards to Ireland.

WIT AND WISDOM.

It appears that in New Zealand, when the marriage ceremony takes place, it is the custom to knock the heads of the bride and bridegroom together previous to their union.

In Christian lands it isn't so; the bridegroom and the bride, to loggheads they seldom go until the knot is tied.

A WRITER, in describing the last scene of Othello, has this exquisite passage—"Upon which the Moor, setting a bolster full of rage and jealousy, smothered her."

"CAUGHT in her own net," as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hatched in her crinoline.

This violence of the expansion of water, when freezing, is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,900 lbs. to produce the same effect.

The following conclusion to the life of Robespierre appeared in a newspaper: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him but his brother, who was killed at the same time."

A LOAFER slyly took a fish in the market house and slipped it under his vest. The tail hung down so as to be seen, the first man he met suggested to him that he should either wear a longer coat or steal a shorter.

THE STAMP OF IMPRUDENCE.—The imprudent man carries postage stamps in his pocket-book, the prudent man never does—for he knows well enough that he can always borrow from the man who has them.

PERSONAL FRIEND.—"I say, Jones, how is it that your wife dresses so magnificently, and you always out at the elbow?" Jones—"You see, Thompson, my wife dresses according to the 'Gazette of Fashion,' and I dress according to my ledger."

A CINCINNATIAN at the Tremont House, Chicago, expatiating on the "vine-clad hills," etc., claimed that the Ohio was "the Rhine of the New World."

"Yes," ejaculated old X—"the pork-Rhine."

"Will you take some grapes, Monsieur?" asked a gentleman of a Frenchman. "No, sir," he replied; "I do not swallow my wine in the shape of pills."

We naturally lose pleasant illusions as we get older, as we do our teeth; but unfortunately there is no operator to fit a new set into our understandings.

Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak to stand up in an omnibus, who could not dance all night without being tired?

This fine sleighing has its evils. It tempts to warm spirit and water, and taken too frequently, they induce crime. Thus Zelotes Crocker lost his life at Bucksport, Me., by interfering between two drunken blood-thirsty sleigh-riders, who thought a knife necessary to winter sports.

It is reported that an invention has been made in France for stopping a locomotive instantaneously when at a high rate of speed, and that it has been tried with complete success from the man who has them.

A MAN, the other day, being asked his age, replied that in case there was no war he was 41—but if war, he was 46.

MAN takes a woman with a dowry, in the same way that he accepts the hamper that brings him a handsome present of game.

WHICH is the funniest, you or I? I, to be sure, because I'm the queerist.

"WOMEN," said a shop-keeper, "were invented to buy shilling calicoes."

WHY are well-fed chickens like successful farmers? They are blessed with full crops.

NO PLEASURE is so cheap as reading, and no entertainment so lasting.

STYLES OF CONSOLATION.—A Man's: "Well, I'll tell you what you must do." A Woman's: "Ah! I told you how it would be."

Mrs. PARTINGTON makes Shakespeare say, "sweet are the uses of advertisement." It's so—if Shakespeare didn't say it.

THE only shoe that never wears out—the rich Irish brogue.

JOHN VANCE, in company with prominent citizens of Arcata, has been looking out a route for a railroad to connect his new lumber manufacturing business on Mad River with the interests of Arcata in the construction of a road and wharf that will answer his purpose and better accommodate the business and people of Arcata and vicinity.

The dramatic performance given by the students of Santa Clara College recently, in commemoration of Washington's birthday, was well attended.

The revival interest is well maintained, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Hildreth.

It is said that interested parties will make an effort to have the Sacramento city limits reduced.

A Nation's Voice.

The convocation of electors should be the gathering of the Nation: the declaration of the poll at a General Election should be the Nation's Voice, the expression of its judgment audibly and decidedly made known.

This is what should be, in a normal state. But this is not what has been in Ireland. The Will of the Nation, the true National Voice, has had to be looked for beyond the circle of electioneering cries. And that Will has made its way upon many an occasion, and that Voice has rung loud in momentous times, over and against the clamor of the corrupt and coerced hustings.

For these hustings in Ireland were altered and profaned, changed from organs of a Nation's Thought into being the counters of the Castle's corruption, coercion and despotism. They were not the resort of a free people, the guardians of their privileges, and the exponents of their convictions. They were slave-despots, where the minions of alien rule drove their serfs and compelled whom they could compel to seem to lend the sanction of their votes to what their souls detested and their country abhorred.

If there have been a change, it is only the change from open and unblushing violence to subtle and insidious trickery.

Even now, it could not be said that the full and great sentiment of Ireland is represented by the hustings of Ireland. The majority of those members who came over to us, a week ago, hurrying like a swarm of locusts before an eastern wind to eat up every green thing, to swallow every patriotic pledge—were these, indeed, the Representatives of Ireland? No, it would be a foul folly to imagine it. No, no measures that have been gained for Ireland, in these latter years, have been gained not by these miserable members, but in despite of their neglect, their falseness, their treason to their country.

The proof of this lies in the fact that the English Government looked upon them with contempt, and treated with scorn—as men discredited by their country—while to that country it had to bow its haughty head, and make, grudgingly and reluctantly, concessions, which it withheld to the last. The English Government looked to the Irish Nation, and regarded their fluttering, flattering, and flattering members as men regarded the motes in a sunbeam.

The English Government knew well that these were its minions and the supple servants of its power—not the faithful and true ministers of the Irish Nation. When matters became really serious it relegated them to their place—just as whenever a crisis seems passing or past, it gives them the contemptuous encouragement of lords to vassals, and permits them to make a show of their fine liveries, to fit and parade as responsible members. It is convenient for it a throng of such, in easy times, to endorse its acts, and to stamp the shamrock seal upon coercion bills for Ireland.

Therefore, there has been no reform for the Irish constituencies. Therefore, whilst England and Scotland have had a thorough reformation of their election machinery and a reparation of voting powers, Ireland has been neglected. Designedly, purposely, deliberately neglected. The Irish constituencies are struck dumb, and we have thus been deprived of two out of the number of members guaranteed us by the Act of the Union—for the provisions of that Act have been broken in many and most essential particulars.

According to the Constitution, for instance, there should be Three Estates of the Realm. These are not, as some think, composed of Kings, Lords, and Commons. The Three Estates are the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and the Commons. By the Act of Parliament, the Irish Spiritual Peers are turned out of Parliament. Thus England and Scotland legislate with their proper Three Estates—and Ireland with only Two Estates.

This monstrous inequality is indicative of the systematic manner in which the Irish Representative System has been maimed and mutilated, with the evident purpose that it should be a machine for returning members agreeable to the English Ministers, not members really representative of the people who are presumed to commission them—the Irish Nation.

But even this it seems required to be reinforced by another stratagem for we think we do no injustice by looking on the sudden dissolution of Parliament as a device to take the Nationalists of Ireland unawares.

Nevertheless, what does all this manoeuvring come to? What is the gain? A little delay more or less—more odium to the system of alien Government—more discredit on its agencies—a greater importance and a greater preponderance to the National Will and the National Voice, outside the election machinery.

The Elections this week prove that all the tricks and stratagems in the world cannot avail to quench a National sentiment, or strike a People dumb. They prove more. They show that when so much is done with hostile machinery against us—there stands behind all the imposing form of a growing Nation, impervious to fear, impossible to fetter, and playing with its fetters as Hercules with the serpents—[Dublin Irishman.]

A BREATHING CAVE.—In the range of mountains in Western North Carolina known as the "Fox Range," a most singular phenomenon exists. It is a "breathing cave." In the summer a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person can't walk against it, while in winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountain in the summer is felt for miles, in a direct line from the mouth of the cave. At times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current by dead carcasses of animals sucked in and killed by the violence. The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way: They range too near the mouth of the cave, and the current carries them in. At times when the change from inhalation to exhalation begins, the air is filled with various hairs of animals; not unfrequently bones and whole carcasses are found miles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach, and accompanied by a terrible roaring, gurgling sound as a pot boiling. It is unaccounted for by scientists who have examined it, though no exploration can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanic eruption may break forth there some time. Such things have occurred in places as little unexpected.—San Louis Democrat.

THREE ladies have left for Sacramento to urge the passage by the Assembly of the bill making women eligible for educational offices. One of the ladies is about the nearest taxpayer in the county. They carry with them over a thousand signatures.

FURTHER fine samples of coal have been received from the Catarauna mine.

A Mississippi postmistress has notified her husband that his services are no longer required.

Dry Goods.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE SYSTEM.

THE GRAND OLD PRINCIPLE OF ONE PRICE IS TELLING WITH WONDROUS effect. What a change! Two years ago, when GLEESON & FELL instituted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, the Retail Dry Goods Business was very defective in its workings, if not absolutely dishonest. If a tradesman ask \$40 for an article, and can afford to and does take \$30, we consider it—in fact we cannot look upon it in any other light—a dishonest attempt. To say the least of it, it is an extortion, and a rotten way of transacting business, engendering suspicion, distrust, want of confidence, and a fearful loss of time. We have led the forlorn hope on this masked battery of double dealing, and so far as our firm is concerned, we have achieved a perfect victory. We have effected a radical change, simplified business, and given confidence to those that visit us. We are the pioneers of the One Price System in San Francisco. Others, seeing the vast and healthy results accruing through our simplicity of business, have pretended, or to be more generous, they have tried to follow in our footsteps, but they have not the moral courage to carry it out in its entirety. The fact is, they can't refuse coin—it is a moral inability with them—and they take the offered bid, comforting themselves with the assurance that they will make up the difference on the first purchaser they can successfully operate on. Yet, while these men are fighting for price the livelong day, GLEESON & FELL are doing their business as easy, as far as price is concerned, as if they were sitting in an old arm chair. We have established a confidence, and that confidence is extending every day, and as a natural result, our business is increasing in proportions. We have proved to the public that we buy our goods cheap. Always on the alert to pick up cheap lots, watching the city market closely, with coin in hand, with experienced buyers abroad, and a credit unlimited, we cannot fail to succeed. The public cannot forget that GLEESON & FELL alone broke down the high prices of goods, and we believe that GLEESON & FELL are the only firm in the city that conducts its business on the One Price System.

Our Great Sale will continue until the first of March. See us at once. It would be absurd to particularize any class of goods. All the Departments are reduced to the lowest possible fraction.

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Price of each Machine, "Class A," "One," (war rated for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF-THREADING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, only FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BELMONT PARK

NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PICNIC SEASON
Military Companies and Societies wishing to make
arrangements for picnics, will do well to visit these
grounds before going anywhere else, as they are this
season able to get railroad accommodations again. For
further particulars inquire of WM. FANKE, every day,
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FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Finest Transplants
of California Oysters, or a good Welsh Harb
or Crab Stew, go to
MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
672 Howard St., near Third (late of the Blue Wing
Saloon). sep13-4t

Living at the Will of Another.

Grattan said to live at the will of another was slavery. There does, really, seem to be no better definition of slavery than that which represents a being obliged to do what B commands. It would be hard to suppose a fate more deplorable than that of him who has no power to act in any matter of importance as his conscience says he should. Politically speaking, the man who is compelled to live at the mercy of a stranger is an unwilling subject, for the best of all reasons, that the power to which he is subjected does not know how to meet her wants and wishes. "No nation," says Joseph de Maistre—no man authority—"knows how to command another." This is natural. The wisest and best governed Empires, in ancient or modern history, are seen to fail in the art of law-making when strangers become the objects of legislation. They can do their own work admirably. As soon, however, as they take upon them to do the work of a foreign people they find their complete incompetency. The spirit of independence inherent in man is not more a part of himself than the desire to make others feel his strength. For example, when the Englishman, converted into a Viceroy, comes over to rule Ireland in the name of his Queen, but, in reality, on the part of his own country, it never occurs to him to make himself master of Irish ideas, with a view of conforming himself to them. On the contrary, he only acquaints himself with them that he may show their absurdity, and demonstrate the necessity of substituting English ideas in their stead. Mr. Gladstone, in a weak moment, declared that he would revise the natural law of the human mind, and govern Ireland according to Irish ideas. We have all seen how soon he was obliged to stultify himself. His impulse was a generous one, but the task was far above human capacity. Before he advanced any perceptible distance on the line of policy proposed he was forced into the old groove, and he, too, felt more completely master in proportion to the weight of the chains he could gather round the limbs of his victim. No rational being can justly blame Mr. Gladstone for a failure where no mortal could succeed. As well might the cuckoo be blamed for eternally harping on the same cord. No other note would suit, and, as Nature will have her way, the attempt to change her course must always end in disappointment. An English legislator, encased in Irish ideas, would be the ass in the lion's skin, and as contemptible, in the eyes of his associates, as the daw in the peacock's feathers. There never was an instance of a conquering race governing the vanquished according to their wishes. The opposite course has ever been the rule, without exception; and hence history and poetry teem with the praises of those whose fortune it has been to rescue their country from the rule of the foreigner. Even an attempt in that direction is not without its peculiar honor. In Scotland few names stand higher than that of Wallace; in Ireland, an Emmet or a Fitzgerald of the scaffold commands more hearts than the highest dignitary of the State. This is clear from the fact, that the very children of every Irish or Scotch village can list the names of the Martyrs of Liberty, while one out of a score of the full-grown men could not tell the names of their Judges, or the instruments of tyranny who hunted them to death. It is not, therefore, difficult to see where the sympathy of those living at the will of strangers would be with their enslavers engaged in a war with any other nation. The Irish are always stigmatized as ungrateful and unkind, because they refuse to look on the enemies of England as their own. They could not, under their circumstances, rejoice at an English victory over any opponent contending for national existence more than they could divest themselves of their own peculiarities as a people. Thirty years ago O'Connell plainly told the Queen, in his celebrated Memoir, that the Irish "do not regret the weakness of the English Government." From it he declared "they derive no other feelings than those of satisfaction and hope." As a thorough judge of human nature, the Great Tribune knew the truth of his assertion, and while the same cause operate, the same feelings must, of necessity, intensify. — [Connaught Ranger.]

THE DESERT PEERAGE.—We take the following from the London correspondent of the "Irish Times":

Lord Desart should have been about the last man in the world to submit to a peer, because he has sprung from a trader "who sold books." His own ancestor was a trader, or rather a shopkeeper in Ennis. The only difference between the Annaly title and the Desart title is that the trade ancestor is further off in the Desart title than in the Annaly title. It is a curious coincidence that the Lieutenant of Clare should have considered himself libelled by a peer who has sprung from a Clare family. Two hundred and fifty years ago, there dwelt in the town of Ennis a thrifty shop-keeper of the name of Maurice Cuffe. Where he came from I know not; nor do I know in what he dealt, but certainly not in "selling books" in Ennis. He prospered and made money, and died, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, with seven sons. After her husband's death, Mrs. Cuffe left the business in Ennis to be carried on by two of her sons, and she retired to Ballyalla Castle, which she rented from the owner, Sir Valentine Blake, of Galway. The oldest estate is in ruins; it is situated about three miles from Ennis, and stands on the demesne of Captain Stapoole, M. P. The widow Cuffe and her family lived in this castle for some time, and in 1832, she successfully resisted an attempt to take it by the rebels, headed by the O'Briens, O'Loughlins, and MacNamaras. An interesting account of the siege of Ballyalla Castle, written by old Mr. Cuffe's eldest son (Maurice), is still extant, and was printed in 1841 by the Cambrian Society, under the editorship of Thomas Crofton Croker. Finally, the Castle of Ballyalla was taken, in 1682, by Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien, created Baron Inchiquin by the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, and from that time the Cuffes substantially disappeared from Clare. Joseph Cuffe, the sixth son of old Maurice Cuffe, the shopkeeper in Ennis, subsequently joined Cromwell's army, and was ultimately rewarded by Cromwell with a large grant of land in Kilkenny. His son was attainted by King James, in Dublin, in 1689, but was reinstated by King William in his property, which he enjoyed till his death; and his eldest son John, the grandson of the Ennis shopkeeper, became by "buying votes," M. P. for Kilkenny, and ultimately Baron Desart. Such is the history of the Desart peerage, and certainly the Annaly peerage, in every respect as respectable, and more national.

Candidature of John Mitchel.

(From the Correspondence of the Dublin Irishman.)

TIPPERARY, Feb. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—I saw by the merest accident in one of the Irish papers of an old date that there was a meeting of the "Nationalists and Home Rulers" held in Carrick-on-Suir "to discuss what should be the policy of the national element at the coming election." Mr. Meagher, the gentleman who was called to the chair, is reported to have said that for his "own sake," though a firm believer in Mr. Mitchel's political opinions, he did not wish to oppose the Home Rule interest. . . . He considered it *malapropos* at the present time to thwart the union of the Irish members for the public good, and though not a home ruler in the sense of the word generally understood, he would advise the Nationalists of the Premier County not to persevere with Mr. Mitchel's candidature unless that gentleman came forward personally to solicit their help in getting him into Westminster. It was his (the chairman's) firm conviction that John Mitchel would as soon take the oath necessary to become a member of an alien legislature as he (Mr. Meagher) would become a volunteer in the Ashtane expedition.

For Mr. Meagher and his meeting represent the people of Carrick-on-Suir, Mr. Mitchel has but a poor chance of being returned for Tipperary. But it is not quite clear they do. If they represent the intelligence of the town, so much the worse for Carrick, and not the slightest matter whatever to Tipperary. One would imagine that any ordinary individual would see that Mr. Mitchel was not put forth for the public good. To say that he was scarcely a compliment to Dr. Mulcahy, who proposed him; who ought to be supposed to have the public good of his country and countrymen at heart as well as the men of Carrick-on-Suir—or even Mr. Meagher and his meeting.

Mr. Meagher gives us to understand very plainly that he would think it scarcely consistent for Mr. Mitchel to "take the oath necessary to become a member of an alien legislature," and because he could not believe Mr. Mitchel would be guilty of such an inconsistency, to term it mildly, Mr. Meagher would advise the Nationalists of the Premier County not to persevere with Mr. Mitchel's candidature. But if Mr. Mitchel should be inconsistent enough to take this alien oath then Mr. Meagher would advise the people of the Premier County to support Mr. Mitchel. What an inestimable advantage to Tipperary to have such men as Mr. Meagher to advise them on these important occasions and great questions? The impudence of people who do not know Mr. Mitchel dictating him how he should act to preserve his public character is strange; but his explanation, I presume, is to be found in the fact that such advice generally comes from persons who are very imperfectly acquainted with their own characters—if they happen to have any—and who would rather do anything else in the world than learn to know themselves.

Mr. Mitchel has always taken care of his honor as a gentleman and a patriot, without the aid or advice of the so-called Nationalists of Carrick-on-Suir. It would be well for those people to leave the taking or refusing of this alien oath to Mr. Mitchel himself. He possibly understands its nature as well as the people of Carrick-on-Suir. The light in which Mr. Mitchel looked upon the return of O'Donovan Rossa for Tipperary may help him to see the nature of the meeting to see the advantages of electing Mr. Mitchel himself for the Premier County. I quote the following passage from a few introductory remarks in the "Irish Citizen" to two of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's letters, relative to the Rossa and Kilkenny election:—

"We publish with pleasure the two letters following: and can say but little more than we have said already to those who are not weary of the subject. Of course these two election contests in Tipperary were valuable to Ireland only in so far as they discredited and tended to cover with execration the whole idea of Parliamentary or Constitutional action in that direction—to use the 'franchise' not as London law intended it to be used (namely, for the sending of place-hunters slaves to the colonies), but, as it was used by the Irish, to strip naked, to make ridiculous, to turn inside out, to batter to pieces, and sweep the remains clean out of Ireland. This is what the bold electors of Tipperary did, and what they meant."

If the "bold electors of Tipperary" still mean as they meant, they will now do what they then did. They will return John Mitchel now, as they returned O'Donovan Rossa then, and Mr. Meagher and his meeting, and certain Irish "National" organs, talk to us about Mr. Mitchel's disqualifications and English law, and the loss to the Irish people if another got John Mitchel's seat, as if we had the most profound respect for English law, and the utmost confidence in the honesty of Irish members of Parliament and the English House of Commons. We distrust and despise both; and when we talk about the goodness or the badness, the honesty or dishonesty, of candidates, we are helping to keep up the sham of Parliamentary representation. One Mitchel returned in Ireland is worth a score of your Home Rulers.

MR. VALIANT, a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, recently addressed the Assembly in verse. The incident is suggestive of fearful possibilities. Suppose that Alexander H. Stephens should dilute one of his speeches into metre, and that the speaker, or at least the speaker's interpreters, to listen to, or to imagine Sargent singing in the Senate an ode on the future of the Central Pacific, or Hervey intoning an epic on finance. The mania might extend to the White House, and Grant's next message be written in limping hexameters. The legislative poet should be squelched ere it be too late.

THE SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE.—The Albany (Canada) "Border Post" records the death of the wife of P. W. Tilyen, who had recently given birth to twins. The extraordinary complication attending the birth caused great exhaustion, from which deceased never rallied. The infants, who are full grown and in every respect perfect, are joined together from about an inch below the armpit to the upper edge of the hip bone, and about four inches in width; without this exception the infants (both females) are well proportioned and in every respect each in itself perfect. The case is one which will doubtless possess many features of interest to the medical profession, no record being known of any case so extraordinary—the union of the infants being more complete and of much greater extent than that existing between the celebrated Siamese twins.

Thirty carloads of barley, three of wool and one of tea went East from Sacramento last Saturday.

The Sacramento river continues to fall. On Saturday night it was 16½ feet above low water mark.

Ball of the Clan-na-Gael.

The first grand ball of the Clan-na-Gael Association of Chicago, took place at the Vorwar's Turner Hall, West Twelfth street, on last Monday evening, and certainly was a credit to the members of the association, as well as to the Irish people at large.

THE BALL ROOM was tastefully decorated. Immediately over the stage, the words "Cead Mille Failthe" were inscribed in large gilt letters, on either side of which floated the Star Spangled Banner and Sunburst. Along the galleries were hung the following inscriptions, on green, white, and orange cloth. "The Unwritten Epitaph," "The Shamrock and Lily," "Emmett," " Wolfe Tone," "The Walls of Limerick," "The Pass of Plinnes," "The Bridge of Athlone," "The Sword will Right the Brave," "Ireland for the Irish," "Who Fears to Speak of '98," "What Frees the Slave? The Sword." At the entrance, encased in a rich gilt frame, was an American shield, printed on canvass by a distinguished Irish artist, beside it was a national flag of the Clan-na-Gael association a tri-color consisting of the green and orange, representing the warring elements that have hitherto divided the Irish people, bound together by the pure white of peace. Underneath it was the motto, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." On the whole the decoration committee. Mr. Frank P. McMahon, and John J. Maher.

THE DANCING. At 9 p. m. the musicians played the "Grand March" About 300 couples were present. The chief floor manager, Hon. J. F. Scanlan, who was ably assisted by an efficient floor committee, received the thanks of all present for the manner in which the dancing was conducted. The programme contained, among others, the following dances, with their respective dedications: Grand Entrance. . . . To the Clan-na-Gael. Grand Entrée. . . . To the President. Quadrille. . . . To the Ladies. The American Eagle. . . . To the American Eagle. Reel and Jig. . . . To the American Eagle. Promenade. . . . To the American Eagle. Waltz. . . . To the American Eagle. The Bed and Breakfast. . . . To Our Friends.

At twelve o'clock an intermission was taken for one hour. The party adjourned to the dining hall underneath and partook of an excellent supper. The Vice-President of the Association, George Fleming, being called on, stepped forward and thanked those present for their kind attendance at this, the first ball of the Clan-na-Gael Association. He said the Association was composed of Irishmen and Irish-Americans, who were banded together for the purpose of elevating the condition of their countrymen at home and abroad. For the promotion of harmony among all Irishmen, and for mutual protection and assistance of its members. After which Mr. J. F. Scanlan, J. F. Scanlan, D. F. Gleeson, P. H. Tansey and others made some glowing remarks on the occasion. Mr. Mulvihill, at the solicitation of the ladies, sang "Killarney," and, on receiving an encore, sung "A Bumper to Erin."

At one a. m. the dancing was again resumed, and as the gray dawn of morning appeared, the "scattered Clan-na-Gael," with their guests, wended their way homeward, well pleased with the entertainment they had received, and hoping to have many such social enjoyments in the future. The moral tone of the ball was all that could be desired. The ladies, especially, lent the charm of their company to the whole proceedings and enhanced the pleasure of the evening to the utmost.

THE ANCIENT TIMEPIECE.—A few weeks ago an old open-faced gold watch was found by the police in a Chinese pawnshop. It was evidently a relic, and bore the following inscription: "Presented by Rev. Dr. Fleming, of New Foundland, to James Purcell, Esq., architect, as a token of friendship." A correspondent subsequently gave the history of the watch. Purcell was the architect of the magnificent cathedral in Dr. Fleming's diocese, and was presented with the watch after its completion, 35 years ago, and it probably would be disposed of at the June sale of unclaimed property in the possession of the Chief of Police, but for a lady named Mrs. Moore, who called at the Police Office, and gave a clue by which the ancient timepiece will be restored to its owner. Mrs. Moore stated that a son of the architect to whom Dr. Fleming presented the watch was in this city years ago, and went to Idaho, and that the watch was a resident of New York city when she was there seven years ago. The police authorities will communicate with those of New York, and doubtless the watch will soon be restored to its owner.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Marie, of Russia, took place in the presence of a brilliant throng of guests at the Winter Palace. The different galleries in the edifice were filled with ladies in long crimson velvet mantle, trimmed with ermine, and wore a diamond coronet. Her train was borne by four pages. The Princess of Wales was dressed in a dark crimson velvet, with a diamond coronet and collar. The Imperial German Princess was dressed in the same style. The Russian Princess's dress was of blue velvet and gold. Prince Arthur, in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, acted as groomsmen. All wore silver wedding favors. The procession, upon reaching the Russian Church, was received by the Metropolitan, the Head of the Russian Church, the Holy Synod bearing crosses and vessels of holy water. The Emperor conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming his station with the Empress immediately behind. During the Greek service crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke Sergius that over the bride.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT, fearing that Prince Bishop Forster of Breslau will, when further proceedings are taken against him, withdraw to the Austrian portion of his diocese and thence continue to agitate, has applied to Vienna for assistance at the Vatican to obtain a rearrangement of the diocese according to the territorial frontier of the two States. Austria being willing to grant this application, has instructed an envoy at the Vatican, Count Parr, accordingly, a similar request has been made to the French Government concerning the diocese of Nancy.

An idea of the blessings which absenteeism confers upon Ireland may be derived from the perusal of a brief item in our general Irish news to-day. The country has to stand a drain of \$11,000,000 per annum to supply "purple and blue" to the rapacious corn merchants who hold Irish property, but who spend every penny of that immense sum in foreign lands. Truly Ireland should be one of the most loyal countries on the face of the globe.

Business Directory.

WE have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured of courteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS. California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny. Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets. Belmont Park, William Janke. BOOKS AND STATIONERY. M. J. Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth. Thos. Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third. Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street. Nolan Bros, 11 Third street. Stephen Thomas, 144 Fourth street. William O'Connell, 519 Howard street (Irish-American Hall). John Ledy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street. BOOKS AND STATIONERY. John W. McClure, 382 Bowery, New York city.

BANKING. Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets. BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS. Gordon & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 135 First street. Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. A. Green, 299 Kearny street, corner Bush. B. O. Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell. American Ex. change cigar stand, Sansome street. Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street. Gordon & Burke, 343 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. D. Sweeney & Co, Tenth and Howard streets. J. O'Connor, 69 Clay street, corner Drumm. McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington. Moran & McBride, S W corner Commercial and Davis streets.

CONFECTIONERS. Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson. DRY GOODS. Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. J. O'Brien, 606 Market street, near Montgomery. John C. Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

DRUG STORES. Dr. E. J. Prig, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets. DENTISTS. Dr. S. H. Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard. FLOURING MILLS, &c. Green & Hixley, 290½ Mills, 210 Sacramento street. GLENN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter. S. Caro, 40 Third street, (opposite Jessie).

HATS AND CAPS. C. J. Collins, 33 Montgomery street near California. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Lennon & Kelly, N E corner Fourth and Minna streets. P. Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard; also, N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets. P. M. Ioner, N 20 Occidental market, Sutter street side.

JOHN J. REARDON, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard. P. Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second. Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street. Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway. New Franklin House 321 Pacific street. South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, n r Thirteenth.

Tubbs' Hotel, Oakland, Cal. LAW. P. Cummins, Rooms 14 and 16 Court Block, and 641 Market street, bet Third and Fourth streets. N. Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal. LIVERY STABLES. A. Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery. San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

MEDICAL. Dr. Paul M. Brennan, 197 Montgomery street. Dr. Albert, 213 Geary street. Dr. J. D. Callaghan, 392 Folsom street. Mrs. S. Moore, Holden House, 528 Kearny street. X. Twilala X, Dr. L. Terry, El o. Nevada. MERCHANT TAILORS. John Kavanaugh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel). E. McDonough, 225 Market street. N. Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).

MILLINERS. Mrs. Dillon & Kenaley, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market. MISCELLANEOUS. Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street. Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom. O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York. San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.

NOTARIES PUBLIC. H. C. Blake, 418 Montgomery street. POWDER. Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street. PRINTING HOUSES. John H. Garmany & Co, 409 Washington street. Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street. SEWING MACHINES. Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York. TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES. Geo. T. Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

UNDERTAKERS. James McGeehan, 717 Market street. Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street. WINES AND LIQUORS. San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T. Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth. Barber and Barrett, 903½ Market street. P. J. Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street. P. J. McKenna, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street. Old Hot Scotch, 15 Morton street, near Kearny. Donnelly & Kerr, 30 Montgomery street, (opposite Lick House).

LYONS, DRESSING, & Co, 416 Battery street, cor Merchant. P. J. Tannian, 24 Third street. John T. Kelly, 940 Market street, (opposite Fourth). Harrington & Loftis, 744 Market street. Daily & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.

Yates & Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets. Fredericksburg Electra Saloon, 340 California street. W. V. Gaffey, 29 Second street, (opposite Grand Hotel). Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.

O'Brien & Lydon, 132 Third street. J. H. Dougherty & Co, 515 California street. A. P. Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets. P. J. Gately, 1019 Market street, (opposite Fifth). WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS. Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets. Cunningham & Parker, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street. West and Coast. Thos. Reid, 908 Market street, bet First and Sixth.

COL. D. GRAHAM of "Temperance," Telfair county, Georgia, is probably the most remarkable school teacher in the world. He was admitted to the bar as a lawyer in 1832. Soon after he was stricken down with acute rheumatism. He then became paralyzed, his whole body being helpless except his hands and arms up to the elbows. For a long time he has taught school on his back. His school is in a flourishing condition and he is making money. Many distinguished persons have graduated from Col. Graham's school. The Colonel was never married. He is about sixty-four years old. He is a fine scholar, and is a cousin to Gov. Graham of North Carolina.

Base-ball clubs have multiplied to upward of one hundred in San Francisco.

LAW DIRECTORY.

M. WHALING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block, LOS ANGELES, CAL. jps-14

P. CUMMINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Rooms 14 and 16 Court Block, No. 636 Clay Street, and No. 641 Market street, San Francisco. ap5-14

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COLLECTORS.

HENRY C. BLAKE, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, 418 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 937 HOWARD ST., (between 8th and 9th Sts.) jels-14

BANKING AND REAL ESTATE.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS

Loan Society.

OFFICE—North-east corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS: President, M. D. SWEENEY. Vice-President, C. D. O'SULLIVAN. TRUSTEES: M. J. O'CONNOR, P. MOHRAN, GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, J. A. DONAHUE, PETER DONAHUE.

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made. Deposits received from \$25 upwards. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jts-14

MIRRORS, PICTURES, &c.

D. DRADY.

248 FOURTH STREET, (bet. Howard & Folsom.)

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Looking Glasses, Chromos, Engravings, Etc.

Framing and regilding done in the neatest and cheapest manner. Goods sold on weekly instalments. aug14

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McKenna & Greany,

Commission Merchants

...AND DEALERS IN...

HAY AND GRAIN.

West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-14

D. Sweeney & Co.,

Cattle Commission Merchants,

Corner Tenth and Howard streets... SAN FRANCISCO. Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk, Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. fjs-14

Moran & McBride,

Produce Commission Merchants

And dealers in Potatoes, Grain, Flour, Onions, Beans, Ground Feed, etc., etc.

S. W. cor. COMMERCIAL and DAVIS streets. aug14

J. O. Connor & Co.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENTS,

59 Clay street, corner of Drumm. my10-14

ALONZO GREEN. JOHN BIGLEY. GREEN & BIGLEY, PROPRIETORS.

Eureka Mills,

210 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Feed ground to order.

LIST OF PRICES.

ARTICLES. ¼ Sk. ½ Sk. ¾ Sk. 1½ Sk.

Family Flour.....

Graham Flour.....

Rye Flour.....

Buckwheat Flour.....

Rice Flour.....

Rye Meal.....

Corn Meal.....

Oat Meal.....

Hot Groats.....

Buckwheat Groats.....

Samp.....

Hominy, Large.....

Hominy, Small.....

Farina.....

Cracked Wheat.....

Ground Barley.....

Pearl Barley No. 1, in Boxes.....

Pearl Barley No. 2, in Boxes.....

Pearl Barley No. 3, in Boxes.....

Split Peas, in Boxes.....

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is subject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 26th, 1863.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NORTONVILLE.—Our friends in Nortonville will accept our thanks for the interest they have shown in advancing the IRISH NATIONALIST. We will endeavor to merit a continuance of their good wishes.

C. B. HAYDEN, Camp Bowie, A. T.—Subscription received. Many thanks for your interest in the success of the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope to hear of a club being formed there soon.

T. M., Mission street.—The paragraph you allude to was inserted by mistake. We shall always expose slanders on our race, no matter from what quarters they may emanate. It is too much the fashion with American papers to imitate the English in retelling such slanders.

R. E. T., San Jose.—Sir C. G. Duffy has already arrived in Ireland. His last visit was in 1870. Thanks for your good wishes.

A CONSTANT READER, Los Angeles.—"Who fears to speak of '88?" was written by Dr. Ingram, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

VENATOR.—Wolves are still found in France, but are rare. They are most numerous in the departments of Ardennes and the Vosges. They were banished from England by the Baron King of Exeter, who set a price on each wolf's head. They had long previously been extirpated in Ireland by the same means.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

LIMERICK AND TIPPERARY.

Limerick has nobly redeemed her trust in the late election, and Nationality has through her achieved a signal triumph. The news of W. H. O'Sullivan's election will be received with a burst of exultation by every true Irishman throughout the world. The people have risen at last and have shown themselves worthy of freedom; they have proved themselves capable of achieving it, and have taken the first step in the right direction. Let us look at the details apart that we may realize the splendor of the victory. Kelly was the first in the field; he is a man personally esteemed, he represents the landed interest, and is himself a wealthy man and a large landowner. He was supported by all the spiritual influence and active support of the priests. He came to the polls, armed with all these advantages, and was ignominiously beaten.

Who was his rival? W. H. O'Sullivan of Killmallock, the nominee of the Farmers' Club, the choice of the people, an Irishman, a Nationalist, and a tried and trusted patriot. Figures speak louder than words, and we will see which qualifications addressed themselves most powerfully to the popular heart. The election returns were: O'Sullivan, 3,521 votes; Synan, 2,856; Kelly, 995. The wealthy man, the milk and water Home Ruler, though backed by all the influence of the priests, exerted to an almost unparalleled extent, polled but one vote, where four were recorded for the people's choice, the ardent Nationalist, the thorough patriot. Clerical influence may retire from the field where it has held sway so long. The Irish nation require LIBERTY, full, untrammelled, immediate, and have shown in the Limerick election that they will be guided by nothing save their own sense of expediency and rectitude.

It is long since Ireland has achieved such a triumph. Let us hope that in future every Irish constituency will emulate the glorious example of Limerick, and return a man who has proved his determination to sunder, at any hazard, the accursed fetters that bind us to England. Nor is Limerick on this occasion alone in her glory. The official returns of the Tipperary election have not yet come to hand, but no doubt is entertained that John Mitchell has been triumphantly returned. The eminent patriot and exile, who has lain for years under the ban of a distorted law, will return with honor to his native country, for "the Irish nation has reversed the decision of an English tribunal." The combination of two such triumphs is enough to convince the most sceptical of the bright destiny yet in store for Ireland, if she will but stretch out her hand to grasp it. Would that every county, every borough, would set its mark in the alien parliament by the election of such men. The tidings of this day will gladden the hearts of Irishmen the world over, and will give a new stability to the hopes of the wavering.

The clerical influence was exerted in Limerick in opposition to the will, nay, the determination of the people, and consequently it failed. This does not argue the people of Limerick any the worse Catholics, nor does it prove that there may not be as true patriots in the ranks of the priesthood as can be found elsewhere. It simply shows that in the late Limerick election the priests endeavored to sway the voters in a direction adverse to the true national interests, and that the people denied their jurisdiction outside of spiritual matters, and refused to be influenced in politics to the detriment of Ireland; and for the steadfast and fearless manner in which they have done their duty they have earned their country's gratitude, and the cordial approbation and applause of every true Irishman in the world.

IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

The statistics of Irish emigration have presented one of the greatest phenomena of modern times. From every outlet, by every means of transit, thousands upon thousands of the inhabitants of our suffering country have flowed in a constant unbroken stream, seeking abroad that liberty of life and conscience which was denied them at home. Of these, far the greatest number have come to America, probably because the institutions of this country, the freedom of the government, and the independence of the citizens are most congenial to the Irish mind. This constant influx, continuing for a number of years, has produced a large Irish element in the country, important both for their numbers, wealth, and political influence. These Irish-Americans should not, in the season of their prosperity in a free country, forget the land of their birth and first allegiance, and their suffering brothers at home; and, to their credit be it spoken, that in most instances they do not forget them. They have a duty to perform to the country of their adoption, but this duty is never interfered with by an undying love of the old country. The very emigration which has established them here has weakened Ireland. Indeed, as we remarked above, how that little island has supplied the vast Irish population of this country, and yet continues to do so, must be always regarded as one of the marvels of the age. Consequently it is to America, and her children there, that oppressed Irishmen must look, to a great degree, for aid in achieving their freedom, and it is our pleasant duty here to foster the growth of freedom in every land, but especially in our own. And to perform this duty aright, we must first of all forget the distinctions which years of religious dissensions have built up amongst us. We would wish to see every fellow-countryman worshipping God earnestly and according to his creed; and we have no fear but that it will be always so, for the Irish are naturally a faithful and religious people, and entirely free from every shade of communism; but we should never ask an Irishman, *Are you a Catholic? or, are you a Protestant?—but, are you a Nationalist?—are you a patriot?—do you wish to see your country free?—and are you willing to aid in its liberation?* More mischief has resulted from this injudicious dissemination of creeds, to use no harsher term, than from any other cause, and we grieve to see this discussion encouraged through mediums professedly national. We have had Irish patriots of both persuasions who have testified their earnestness to the cause as far as the feline's dock and beyond it; and we hope to have such patriots again, no matter of what religion, who will carry their zeal to victory. Too much weight cannot be attached to this principle of religious intolerance, for it has become, partly from habit and thoughtlessness, partly from the machinations of interested parties, the bane of the National cause. Having laid aside all religious discrimination, our next duty is to organize, and this one word opens a wide field of requirements before the patriotic Irish-American. If he become a member of an organization he will have to consider his country's prospect of independence in all its bearings, and devote himself before all other things to forwarding it. He will have to work with his organization and watch with it. He should always hold himself as on the eve of a battle, and carry his sword with him. He should be ready, not merely to hail with exultation any opportunity that may arise for Ireland, but should be prepared, at a moment's notice, to utilize it. He should take example by the patriots that have gone before, not only in imitating their brave and stainless conduct, but in drawing a lesson for his own guidance from their disasters. In a word, the national duties of the Irish in America are no whit less binding on them than on their countrymen at home. We have much to be proud of in our native history, and much to grieve for. No country in the world has its laurel and cypress so closely interwoven. One page may be dazzling with glory, while the next is illegible with bloodstain and tears. But while our country's tribulations elate our spirits, its sufferings appeal with a more powerful voice to our utmost hearts, and both intensify our national love. We are not tempted to forget that love on a foreign shore, for we have too much cause to think of it, even in the strange feeling which it evokes to find more Irish in America than Ireland herself contains. This fact speaks volumes of wrong and oppression at home, and living in the contrast of a great and free Republic, we feel more bound and determined to remedy those wrongs. Everything renders it probable that the opportunity we have long been waiting for is now at hand, England's crown is tottering on the sovereign's head, and its downfall will give the signal to Ireland to sunder for ever her disastrous connection. The royal family themselves are preparing for the impending change, that they may, if possible, withdraw gracefully when their position becomes no longer tenable. They are buying up land, and laying away wealth, so that the inevitable crash may not, at least, overwhelm them with poverty. Therefore the present is especially a time when the Irish the world over, especially in America, should be on the alert to grasp whatever opportunity may offer. By means of organization alone we can do this. Organizations are, from their very nature, watchful and always prepared. Irishmen! forget your religious dissensions. Organize, prepare, so that you may be up and stirring, to welcome the glorious day of Irish independence, which is slowly breaking at last.

They are using Chinamen as horses to harrow the soft tulle lands in Contra Costa county, and the plan is found to work admirably.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

We cannot help seeing of late years a decline in England's power and influence, and a shrinking from every kind of embroilment with the continental powers, which is very different from the spirit she exhibited when, not so long ago, she held the proud position of a first-rate power. For some time back England has owed her position in the political and commercial world entirely to her wealth, and her wealth has been derived in the main from two sources—her commerce and manufactures. It is to this that we are to attribute in a great measure the almost pusillanimous attitude England has assumed in some recent foreign complications. A war with a maritime power would be the annihilation of her commerce. A war between England and America, no matter how it resulted with regard to ultimate victory, (and on that subject we need have little doubt,) would result in constituting America the great commercial nation of the world. America has at present little or no commerce, her merchant marine having been well-nigh annihilated in the rebellion. In the event of a war England's commerce would be swept from the seas by American privateers, and American commerce at the close would be rehabilitated at the expense of English. Hence the moderate tone the Britishers assumed with regard to the Alabama claims; hence their constant abstaining from any intervention in foreign politics, where by any possibility they may burn their fingers. This policy may answer very well for a time, but it gradually forfeits England's prestige, and when some outside complication arises, as some day must happen, which is not susceptible of a peaceful adjustment by arbitration, the crash will only be the more complete because deferred. With regard to the British manufactures, for many years cheap labor, abundant coal and water, and other facilities, tended to keep many articles of English manufacture at the head of the market, as they could undersell any other competitor. Of late, however, coal has become both scarce and dear. Should her coal-mines give out, England's future would be hazy indeed. Labor is not so cheap as it used to be. Strikes are of frequent occurrence, and do not seem to adjust themselves as readily as they once did. Emigration in gaining more of late among Englishmen, and there are not wanting those who boldly hint that an entire modification, not to say change, of the British body politic and social system is imperatively required to meet the exigencies of the times. In truth, England's boasted wealth and prosperity is a very thin shell over a very rotten core, and we need not be surprised any day to see it burst and collapse. However the change comes it must be soon and complete, and more or less beneficial to Ireland. We are ready now to seize the first indications of tottering in the English regime, and turn them to our own advantage. We have organizations in their midst and throughout the world, ready and eagerly watching for the signal for action. If wisdom were wanted, we have gained it by experience. Should courage be lacking, we will supply it from necessity. Wherefore, Irishmen, be of good cheer. Attend to your organizations, and await the day. It cannot be much longer deferred, and may be announced at any moment. Be ready.

THE LOUTH ELECTION.

In another column will be read a very powerful appeal from the Dublin *Irishman*, addressed to the electors of Louth, and Irishmen generally, protesting against A. M. Sullivan's candidature. It is deeply to be regretted that this appeal was unsuccessful, and that an Irish constituency was so forgetful of the past and so blind to the future as to elect a man like A. M. Sullivan as its representative. It seems strange that the Home Rule League should consent to put such an outrage on the Nationalists, who have for the time waived their own convictions in favor of one last trial of moderate measures, as to nominate a man of all others the most objectionable to ardent patriots. Even were this dislike totally unfounded some regard should be paid to a wide-spread prejudice, however unreasonable; and when his faithlessness to the Fenian party is a matter of history, when the very stones of English prisons can testify against him, it seems monstrous that he should be elected to a position of trust among a platform of Ireland's professing friends. Nor does the blame lie alone with the League. No matter how nominated or supported it was in the power of the insulted constituency to reject him, as it was clearly its duty. We had hoped that Ireland had, ere this, learned to put its trust in those whose actions louder than words, speak their praises, and we fancied that such a record as Mr. Sullivan's would be more than sufficient to damn him in any Irish constituency; but events have ordered otherwise, and Louth has the unenviable distinction of being probably the only county Mr. Sullivan dare attempt, as well as the crowning infamy of having chosen him as its representative.

We never fancied that Home Rule would do much for Ireland. The day is gone by when pretty speeches and high-sounding words could enlist the people's sympathy and delude them into a pleasant sense of approaching freedom. We never expected from the League any cordial exhibition of national feeling, but we confess that we are disappointed in the Home Rulers inasmuch as they cannot abstain from a wanton and gratuitous insult to those who are better patriots than they are, by rendering themselves instrumental in such an election. We may take some consolation from the reflection that it is in reality little importance who sits in or constitutes a body that we expect nothing from but measures of repression, for assuredly it is not

to the British Parliament we look for Ireland's independence. As far as Ireland is concerned Mr. Sullivan may be a competent member of an illegal body, and may help to legislate measures which Irishmen can only obey under protest, but as a representative Nationalist, in any assembly in the world, we must emphatically disclaim him.

A ROBBERY OF THE DEAD.

We copy this week from the *Irish National Magazine*, under the above caption, an article which should be of interest to every Irishman and woman on the Pacific coast, and especially in San Francisco. None of our readers can be unfamiliar with the gross and dastardly outrage perpetrated through his relatives on the deceased patriot, Terence Bellew McManus, by some wealthy land-grabbers of this city, whose names for the present we suppress, but whose actions we hold up for the execration of every Irishman and every man of honor.

It is needless for us to recapitulate the sacrifices and privations McManus underwent for Ireland, the services he rendered her, and the value of the life he devoted to her. His name lingers amid a halo of gratitude and patriotism in the heart of every Irishman; of him Thomas Francis Meagher spoke, and styled him "one of the truest, one of the most generous, one of the most active, one of the most loving and loveable of the Young Ireland Party." And with him patriotism was no sham—nationality was more than a word. For his country's sake he relinquished a prosperous business and a princely fortune in Liverpool. He turned his back for ever on the cozy cottage on the Birkenhead sands, of which Meagher speaks with such a fondness of lingering memory. He turned his back on all these, "not willingly alone, but gladly," and cast himself into the breach of Ireland's desperate fortunes. What need to follow his darkened history further? Entrapped, outnumbered, betrayed, he did all man could do, and finally succumbed to the might of necessity. Then commenced the life-long exile which crushed the hearty, genial spirit.

Meagher mentions that he was greeted on his arrival in San Francisco, in January '54, by the same warm-hearted McManus, who had faced death by his side on the commons of Boulagh, but in the old, unrestrained joyousness, now changed. Years rolled on, and the gallant spirit passed away. The cold clay of McManus, all that was left of him to be honored, was borne to Ireland amid the tears of a sorrowing nation, that at least his remains might rest in the land he so dearly loved in life, and from which he had been so cruelly exiled. So far, all was decorous grief and becoming reverence of a departed hero. But soon these land-grabbing harpies, ill weeds that fatten and grow strong on graves, cast their covetous eyes on the property which the patriot had acquired during his residence here, and which had, since his death, become of considerable value. The lust of the eye was soon followed by more overt acts of dishonesty, and when Miss Isabella McManus arrived in San Francisco to collect her dear brother's effects she found his property in the possession of robbers, and fenced in with all the discrimination of law which gold can purchase for the defeat of justice. We do not remember a more forcible instance illustrating the power of wealth among us, but we believe, though justice may sleep she cannot be dead, and that gold cannot be omnipotent. Irishmen, you who love your country and cherish in your hearts an affectionate remembrance of Terence Bellew McManus, for that he too loved his country with a fondness which counted the world well lost for Ireland's sake, remember that his sister is in your midst to-day, and in want. Remember that she has been for years striving to regain possession of that which was his and is hers, which is held from her by legal quibbles and by the all-persuasive influence of gold. Remember that McManus sacrificed a noble fortune for Ireland, and that it would ill become a patriotic Irishman to allow a dog of his to want. Is it not a poor encouragement for those who are serving, or would fain serve, their country, to see the sister of a patriot who has so well deserved of us thus robbed, slighted, and neglected in our midst? Shall these men, convicted plunderers of the dead, be permitted to hold up their heads in our midst, and walk unabashed through our public streets? Never let it be said of Irishmen that "the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels;" let us shew that there is something left in private virtue, if not in public, which it is beyond the power of money to purchase, and that the sentiment of gratitude is not extinct in Irish hearts! Let us shew that the race and religion of the despoiled lady will rise as one man to wipe off the slur that is cast on both alike by this unprecedented act of plunder.

We hold it a sacred duty, which we owe to the dead and to our country's honor, to continue to expose this gross outrage until restitution shall be made. We trust every Irish-American journal will join us in this most holy crusade, and we esteem it a disgrace to journalism on the Pacific coast that, save the *IRISH NATIONALIST*, no Irish-American paper has raised a protest against this enormous wrong.

We have heard many injurious slanders about the life of Terence Bellew McManus, but never one that attempted to gainsay his ardent and sincere patriotism. And for the rest there was at once sufficient cause and palliation—his heart was broken and his hopes destroyed by the failure of the '48 movement. He hazarded all he loved on a single cast and he failed. Afterwards the genial spirit that was the life of his party faded out to reappear no more. Thenceforth his unflinching vivacity, his brightest sal-

lies, his heartiest laughs were for the benefit of his friends, and "his smiling was like light on graves," the graves of his hopes, his aspirations, and his country's liberty. Was there nothing in all this to soften even the hearts of those prowlers who pilfered from beneath his ashes? No. They could not be roused to human sympathy, and the eminence of the man, and the suddenness of his death, served but to make their crime more monstrous. Irishmen! fear not their wealth. Guilt is ever feeble in proportion to its baseness. Shew these plunderers how true-hearted patriots regard the Robbers of the Dead.

RECRUITS.

We are glad that the sons of Irishmen and Irish-Americans are not forgetting their allegiance to the old land, and are preparing to celebrate worthily the only day we have that at all approaches a national anniversary. A number of young men, most of whom have never paraded on St. Patrick's Day before, have organized and propose to turn out on the approaching 17th of March. We trust that this initiation, which we understand already numbers 400 members, may grow in time into a useful organization. There is nothing political in contemplation, as some have asserted. It is got up purely and simply for the expressed purpose of parading on St. Patrick's day, and thereby showing, by the only means yet in their power, their affection to the land of their birth. We trust that this new organization, as well as others longer established, will not be content with merely parading on St. Patrick's Day, but will prove their respect and attachment to Ireland in a more practical manner whenever an opportunity is offered. Even now they can, in a great measure, assist the good cause by affiliating with those who are already laboring to exalt our people into a nation, who are striving to resurrect our buried rights and unfurl our banned flag. Let every organization remember that in exalting Ireland it is exalting itself, and that every step in that direction is a glory to all engaged in it. We trust that not this new organization alone, but many new organizations, will form to join hand in hand and heart with heart, with those who are laboring in the cause of freedom.

LOCAL LINES.

The Potrero Settlers' Protective Association will hold a meeting this evening at Penny's building, corner of Tennessee and Solano streets.

EDWARD MOONEY, seaman on board the ship "Birby," from Liverpool, fell from aloft to the deck, on the 17th of December, and died the following day.

VIC. WOODHULL, the notorious, is bent on lecturing in San Francisco. They refused her a hall in Chicago, and she expects one here.

The Ignatian Literary Society, Tuesday, discussed the question, "Resolved, that Cosmopolitan Schools should be abolished." Father Natini, the President, decided the question on the merits of the arguments, in the negative.

At the Pioneers' meeting on Monday night, the name of J. W. Marshall, who first discovered gold in California, was submitted for membership. The Society accepted a donation offered in a letter from General Sherman, of the "goldens" carried by the "Bear Flag" company at Sonoma, in 1846.

The San Francisco Cadets are to parade on the 17th inst.

The celebration of the Hebrew feast of Purim took place on Monday evening.

PACIFIC HALL, it is said, has been leased at \$500 per month for five years.

MR. AUSTIN has resumed the sale of delinquent tax proper y.

THE "JAPAN" sailed on Monday with a cargo of freight and treasure valued at \$200,000.

THE new iron Mail Steamer "Granada" is due here next Monday.

SOME one has thought it an advisable step to telegraph the resolutions adopted at the meeting on last Friday week, and the report of the Grand Jury upon the Treasury affair, to London. The dispatch cost \$500.

The brick building now being erected on the corner of Kearny and Post streets has been leased for five years at a rental of \$700 per month.

A RUNAWAY incident occurred on Long Bridge Friday evening, by which the driver, a retail butcher, was seriously injured.

FOLLOWING is the State Prison Record for the month past: Number of prisoners on hand January 31, 1874, 951; prisoners received during February, 34. Total, 984. Number of prisoners discharged under provisions of the Act, 28; prisoners discharged by pardon, 3; prisoners discharged by death, 1. Total, 34. Number of prisoners on hand February 28, 1874, 951.

SUCCESS to those that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of Kenny & Co., the energetic Picture and Looking-glass dealers at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. They import every thing in their line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and are always ready to supply orders at short notice in scenery of our "native land." They have everything published, and as for Religious subjects they have an immense stock in Pictures—of others, they have one of the finest assortments on the Coast. In looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with them, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, we will guarantee that they will sell lower than the lowest and we will offer an invitation to our friends in the country to pay the firm a visit on the first opportunity. Remember Kenny & Co., Fifth and Market streets.

MAKE MONEY. Fast and honorably, \$12 50 per day, or \$75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid-selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINES, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

I. C. B. U. JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—We have received the March number of this periodical, and are glad to see that prosperity is smiling alike on its own efforts and on the organization it represents. We wish our friends of the I. C. B. U. all success in their holy warfare.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
 PETER KERN.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
 JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
 ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
 T. K. HOWE.....Dixon, Solano Co
 THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co
 MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
 JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
 THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
 JOHN P. SANSFIELD.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
 JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
 BERNARD MCCREESH.....Greenville, Del Norte Co
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 BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
 WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
 THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev
 JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals at once. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

O'Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Mr. O'Donovan has retained the copyright of the book himself, so that parties sending their orders through us may rest assured that the money will go directly to the author, and not to the bookseller or publisher. Price—Paper Cover, \$1.00; handsomely bound, \$2.—ED. NATIONALIST.

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—Mr. John McCullough's engagement is drawing to a close, and the public have few more opportunities of seeing their favorite. On Monday night, KING LEAR was played to an overflowing house, for Mr. Barton Hill's benefit. OTHELLO, RICHARD and VIRGINIUS were played with success during the week. This (Saturday) afternoon will be produced VIRGINIUS, and this evening Mr. John McCullough will take his leave in the character of "Jack Cade." On Monday, March 9th, the celebrated English tragedienne, Miss Neilson, will make her first appearance on the California stage in her celebrated impersonation of "Juliet." Saturday's matinee and performance are Mr. McCullough's last appearances.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.—The March number of the above periodical has been received, and presents a hopeful view of the temperance cause throughout America. New temperance organizations are springing up on all sides, and in the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union Journal" they seem to have found a worthy and capable organ. The "Journal" does not endorse the ladies' crusade, about which we have so much to say, considering that it will bring disrepute and ridicule on the cause. We wish our contemporary a useful and prosperous career.

BALL OF THE A. O. H.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the ball by the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Union Hall for the night of the 17th. The arrangements are being vigorously prosecuted by an able committee, and the result, to judge by previous efforts, which we understand are to be eclipsed on the present occasion will leave nothing to be desired. A very pleasant evening up to the festivities of St. Patrick's Day awaits all the guests of the A. O. H.

BALL OF THE McMAHON GRENADEER GUARDS.—Among the various festivities incident to our national festival of St. Patrick's Day, the ball announced by the McMahon Grenadier Guards is conspicuously prominent. Platt's Hall has been engaged for the occasion and will be decorated in the highest style of adornment by the celebrated artist, Mr. Piper. Blythe's magnificent band is to furnish the music, and the entire programme has an attractiveness which cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting. It is almost superfluous to wish all present a pleasant evening.

THE PALACE AMPHITHEATRE.—The Palace Amphitheatre still continues a centre of attraction to all pleasure-seekers. A constant change of programme and a succession of brilliant artists keep public interest unabated. Miss Millie Turnour continues her graceful balancing feats, some of which must be seen to be credited. Mr. Woods Cook elicits nightly bursts of applause in his equestrian performances, and Mr. O'Brien's somersaults are almost incredible. A very pleasing feature of the entertainment is the introduction of Mr. Kingsley's trained horses. They go through their various performances without any of that painful restraint which commonly characterizes trained animals. They obey the simple word of command with a promptitude and precision which might almost lead one to believe that accuracy was at work; and not the least pleasant part is the obvious pride Mr. Kingsley takes in his wonderful pupils—as well indeed he may. We have the time-honored clown very well represented, and the screams of laughter from the little ones fully attest how they appreciate his efforts for their entertainment. If anyone thinks his four-bits could procure a pleasanter evening, we would be glad to know where he intends to look for it. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Do not let your little ones lose this treat.

Young Ireland.

ITS ORGANIZATION TO CELEBRATE THE 17TH.

Young men of Irish parentage who desire to join the celebration of St. Patrick's Day held a large and enthusiastic meeting on on Wednesday evening last at Hibernia Hall.

The meeting was called to order. Mr. Feral, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, appealed to his hearers to make the celebration one that would reflect credit on the land of their fathers. St. Patrick's Day, he said, was an anniversary—which shall be celebrated by all sects of Christians, as it commemorated the conversion of a nation from paganism.

He stated that there was no intention of forming a permanent organization, but that it was merely a movement for the purpose of celebrating St. Patrick's Day in a proper manner. He also announced that the Committee of Arrangements would furnish hats to the members of the organization, to be worn during the procession. Those who are too poor to purchase will be provided with hats free of charge. He also stated that the committee had got up a device for a badge, which is tasteful and emblematical, and will no doubt meet with the universal approbation of those who turn out. A member suggested that the organization be known as the "American Celts," and Mr. Dickson insisted that it should be known as the "Sons of St. Patrick." After considerable talk, on motion of Mr. J. Meagher, the consideration of the matter was postponed until next meeting. Mr. Meagher reported upon the decision of the Grand Marshal furnishing a band for the organization without cost. A motion was adopted requesting the President to appoint a Finance Committee consisting of four persons from each ward. After remarks Mr. Terrall, J. Meagher, Captain McMurray, and Mr. Duffy, the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

Further Proceedings of the Convention.

An adjourned meeting was held Sunday, at Irish-American Hall, of the Convention of delegates appointed by the various Irish organizations to take steps for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. M. C. Hassett presided.

A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors acknowledging the receipt of the invitation to review the procession from the City Hall, and accepting it for themselves and his Honor the Mayor.

The Music Committee reported that they had engaged a band for the exercises at the California Theatre.

The Literary Committee, through Mr. Cary, reported that the California Theatre had been engaged, and that the ushers will be in attendance, and also that Mr. Barton Hill has kindly volunteered to recite a poem, while Mr. J. C. Williamson will give a recitation, and Miss Fannie Marston, Maggie Moore and Mr. Joseph Harrington, will favor the audience with patriotic songs.

The Finance Committee reported that they had received subscriptions amounting to \$459, of which sum \$400 was paid. The Grand Marshal stated that a great many Americans had contributed, and that many more intend to contribute to the fund.

On the suggestion of the Grand Marshal, the name of William Barton was added to the list of volunteer vocalists.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that a communication be sent to the Chief of Police, requesting a guard of mounted police to head the procession.

Here the meeting adjourned until Sunday next.

THE GRAND MARSHAL HOLDS A COUNCIL.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Jas. R. Kelly, the Grand Marshal, met the Presidents of the Irish organizations at Irish-American Hall. Reports from the various committees appointed by the Convention were received.

The Invitation Committee reported that invitations had been sent to all the consuls in the city, and that the Mexican and Chilean consuls had accepted.

The Grand Marshal stated that he had appointed as his chief aids Col. M. C. Smith and Col. P. F. Walsh. The announcement was received with applause. Also that the clergy of the Catholic Churches, including the Rev. Father King of Oakland, will be present in the procession. The Archbishop had declined the invitation tendered him, owing to the pressure of other engagements.

The Grand Marshal stated that the Vincent de Paul Society, and two Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians would come down from Vallejo and participate in the celebration. Also that a committee from a new organization of Irish young men, and children of Irish parents, numbering over 400 members in all, had signified their desire to join in the procession, and asked the Convention to provide them with a band.

A motion was thereupon made and carried, that the Convention be requested to provide a band for the organization.

The Grand Marshal stated that if the funds were not large enough to cover the expenses incurred by the hiring of a band for these young men, he would pay the amount out of his own private funds, as the organization was going to turn out strongly, and it was composed of young men, only a few of whom had ever celebrated St. Patrick's Day.

Here the meeting adjourned.

DR. PRING has removed his place of business, and now occupies the fine drug-store N. W. cor. Howard and Fourth streets. The doctor, who is a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, has given up his private practice, as he intends to devote himself exclusively to the drug business.

We are pleased to announce the marriage of our friend M. H. O'Connor to Miss Estelle Washburn. May their married life be one of unalloyed bliss—and "merry as a marriage bell."

DIED.

LYONS.—In this city, February 28th, Mary, beloved wife of John Lyons, a native of Drogheda, Ireland, aged 58 years. (Boston papers please copy.)

CREDDEN.—In this city, February 28th, Miss Mary Credde, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 25 years. (Boston and Lowell papers please copy.)

GARDNER.—In this city, February 27th, Thomas Gardner, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years.

REGAN.—In this city, March 3d, Mrs. Catherine Regan, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 59 years.

BARBY.—In this city, March 3d, Patrick O'Car, son of P. O. and Mary Ann Barry, aged 4 years, 9 months and 9 days.

SULLIVAN.—In this city, March 3d, Thomas H. Sullivan, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged 22 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. H.

THIRD ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
Ancient Order of Hibernians

AT UNION HALL,

On Tuesday Evening—March 17th, 1874.

The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee, who are untiring in their efforts to furnish fun and amusement worthy of the occasion.

A splendid Band will furnish music.
 TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.
 Admitting Gentlemen and Ladies.
 mh7td

GRAND
Annual Ball
—OF THE—
McMahon Grenadier Guards,

AT PLATT'S HALL,

On the Evening of St. Patrick's Day,

TUESDAY EVENING...MARCH 17, 1874.

Platt's Hall will be decorated in magnificent style on this occasion, by the celebrated artist, Mr. Piper.

Blythe's magnificent Band will furnish the Music.

TICKETS.....TWO DOLLARS.
 Admitting Gentlemen and Ladies.
 mh7td

J. M. BRYAN,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves, Ranges and Tinware,

LEAD AND COPPER WORKER,

Manufacturer of

HYDRAULIC & ARTESIAN WELL PIPE, &c.

130 Third Street,

Between Mission and Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOB WORK of all kinds done in the best possible manner. Particular attention paid to Hotel and Restaurant work. Water piping laid and Plumbing work done. Leaky roofs repaired and smoky Chimneys cured.

Don't forget the number,
 130 THIRD STREET.—mh7td

MRS. P. QUIGLEY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

No. 911 Market St.,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

A Large and Choice Stock of Tools. Manufacturers of Spirit Levels.
 mh7td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The White Sage will more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair, and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial. If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. ELKO, N. V., on the outside of the wrapper. ELKO, N. V., on the outside of the wrapper. ELKO, N. V., on the outside of the wrapper. ELKO, N. V., on the outside of the wrapper.

P. J. TANNIAN,

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandy, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskies. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum.
 mh7td

JOHN T. KELLY'S

Bar and Billiard Rooms,

840 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
 mh7td

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

JAMES DALY, H. WARD.

DALY & WARD,

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

311 SACRAMENTO STREET,

(Bet. Front and Battery.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

MICHAEL RYAN,

DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, Etc.,

ARMORY HALL,

No. 134 Fourth St., Bet. Minna and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

FRANK H. O'BRIEN, P. H. LYDON.

O'BRIEN & LYDON,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

CORNER THIRD AND EVERETT STS.,

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

JOHN J. REARDON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

CORNER THIRD AND EVERETT STS.,

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PUREST WINES AND

Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on

hand. Goods delivered Free of Charge.
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P. HARTIGAN,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS

and the public that he is prepared to furnish them

with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands

of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.
 GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

P. HARTIGAN,

164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Glass Works.)

Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom.

fe21tf

PAUL L. BARRETT, EDWARD J. BARRETT.

BARBIER & BARRETT'S,

Sample Rooms,

Windsor House,

903 MARKET STREET,

Three Doors from Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

SAN FRANCISCO

BALL and RACKET COURT,

846 HOWARD STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor

fe21tf

P. F. Brady,

LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET,

And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.
 mh7td

P. J. McMahon,

...HOME AGAIN AT THE...

RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET.

my10-tf

THE OLD HOT SCOTCH,

No. 15 Morton st., (near Kearney.)

ALL DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECI-

ality. The best Tom and Jerry in town. Always on

file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Les-

lie's Weekly, Day's Doing, Police Gazette, London

Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the

California papers. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't

forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch."
 mh7td

DONNELLY & KERR,

30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Wines and Liquors

OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

my17-tf

P. LYMAN, J. P. RAFFERTY, D. GOGGIN.

Lyman, Rafferty & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

Specialties—Old Scotch, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskies. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum.
 416 Battery street, Cor. Merchant. jly26-tf

Lennon & Kelly,

...DEALERS IN...

Groceries and Provisions,

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco.

P. J. TANNIAN,

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandy, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskies. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum.

JOHN T. KELLY'S

Bar and Billiard Rooms,

840 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

mh7td

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
 MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

Second Week of the Engagement of

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

February 27th and 28th,

Will be acted Shakspeare's Great Historical

Tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Marcus Brutus.....John McCullough

Saturday Evening—Last Night of JULIUS CÆSAR.

JOHN McCULLOUGH as MARK ANTHONY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.....FEBRUARY 28th

RICHIE LIEU MATINEE!

Monday—Shakspeare's KING LEAR, for the Benefit of

Barton Hill.

In consequence of the profound impression created by the production of Bulwer's Great Play of RICHIE LIEU, it will be repeated next (positively the last) week of McCullough's engagement.

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,

—AND—

Grand Circus.

THE GREAT COMPANY,

EVERY EVENING,

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

FRED. O'BRIEN,

Champion Vaulteur of the Universe.

MILLIE TURNOUR,

The Aerial Queen,

AND A HOST OF OTHERS.

Take your wives and children with you.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7, 1874.

[From the Irish National Magazine.]
ROSE CONDON—OR, LOVE AND WAR IN
THE OLDEN TIME.

BY D. J. NORMAN.

"Come, haste, Donnell Ruidh, mount thee quickly,
brave soldier of freedom and faith,
Ride, ride to the keep of Mocollop, and stay not for dan-
ger or death,
And bear to its Chief the true-hearted, this message right
promptly from me—
That Condon, more pressed for assistance, would meet
him this night at Cloghleigh."

Up sprang Donnell Ruidh to his saddle; my soul!
how the cheers wildly ring!
Like ocean his brave bosom swelling, in mien and in
mould like a king;
Then loud he cried: "Comrades, wherever there's duty
for trueness to do,
And danger to sweeten the labor, 'tis welcome to bold
Donnell Ruidh!"

Then away rode the dashing young trooper, thro' glens
and green valleys away,
Where the bright lucid Blackwater glides gleaming
along to the sea;
Nor paused, pushing dauntlessly onward, his watchful
eye sharp for the foe,
Till he reached the lone wood of Mocollop, in sunset's
bright splendor aglow.

O, boldly they came with brave Donnell, those *bon-
nachts* to victory oft led,
And fierce as the tempest the Chieftain, De Barri, rides
forth at their head;
Good faith! what a *faillte* they met with Cloghleigh's
breasted tower beside,
When the pale moon was dinging her lustre on Fun-
cheon's calm crystalline tide.

"De Barri!" then loudly spoke Condon, the Chieftain
all gallant and gay,
"For friendship, with honor thy guerdon, ne'er flinched
tho' the battle's hot fray,
Nor heart to the will of our tyrants, nor knee to our
foemen you bend,
This night thou shalt prove by thy valor, of virtue
and justice the friend."

"O, woe of all dark woes! De Barri, shall chivalry e'er
need a child
To wipe the dark stain of dishonor, of crime from her
escutcheon defiled?
Yea! when our keep lay unguarded, the stealthy
wolf entered our fold,
And robbed my pure dove from this bosom, till then
by disgrace uncontrolled."

"My darling, my precious, my loved one, sweet Rose of
the bright golden hair,
O, false craven Knight of Kilbenny! Here, here on
this false blade I swear
That this sword shall ne'er rest in its scabbard while
Condon's proud will is his own.
Till it drinks the base blood of the traitor—the false-
hearted *Ridra Fiom*!"

"Ho! ho!" then cried fiercely De Barri, "the dastard
"White Knight" is our foe!
The traitor to friendship and Ireland! this night to
his fastness we go;
Mount, mount ye brave glansmen, by heavens! there's
madness and fire in my breast!
Can beauty ne'er shield from dishonor? must virtue
for aye be distressed?"

A ringing cheer woke the wild echoes, each truman
grasped falchion and shield;
O, braves never met they the foeman could force them
to fly or to yield!
Then proud they rode forth to the battle, three hundred
as gallant and bold
As ever drew glaive in a foray, or laid a proud tyrant
heart cold.

"Tis noon on the morrow! hark! hark ye! what thun-
ders of battle are heard!
Adown by the pass of Kilbenny! what flashing of corse-
t and sword!
What cries 'mid wild anguish are ringing—O, watchword
of fatal renown—
"Death! death to the friend of the Saxon, the false-
hearted *Ridra Fiom*!"

But, heedless of death as of danger, Fitzgibbon all
vengefully strove;
Brave Condon and gallant De Barri for honor, and Erin,
and love;
Fierce, fierce was the fight—but, 'tis ended—De Barri is
victor at last,
And well thou'rt avenged, Rose Condon, if blood can
atone for the past!

Then soon from the keep of Kilbenny De Barri walked
forth in his pride,
And fair as bright Summer day dawning the beautiful
young Rose at his side;
Then loud rang the wild shouts of triumph and plea-
sure, resounding—
"My faith!" Donnell Ruidh cried "De Barri is victor
in love as in war!"

"Tis noon on the morrow! the joybells are ringing at
hoary Cloghleigh;
Joy, joy for the valiant Lord Condon and *bonnachts* all
gallant and gay!
Young Rose is the bride at the altar, bright blushes her
cheeks mantling o'er,
And again by her side stands De Barri, to part from her
now nevermore."

"Come, comrades," then spoke up right proudly, the
broad-chested, bold Donnell Ruidh,
"Fill up every bowl to overflowing, and drink to the
noble and true;
May Beauty and Valor forever be blended in Love's holy
light,
And may Victory smile on all true men who battle for Free-
dom and Right!"

"*Ridra Fiom*, &c." The White Knight. A name com-
monly given to Fitzgibbon, Lord of Kilbenny.

A REMARKABLE MALFORMATION.—Jersey City has
furnished one of the monstrosities of the
age. A few days since, says a paper of that
city, a lady, whose name we suppress, residing
in Monmouth street, was delivered of a child,
the lower part of which was human, and all
above the navel was a fish. The monstrosity
was alive when born, and had all the motions
of a swimmer of the deep. It was taken by the
physician who attended her, and was said to
have been buried. It is understood the mother
was offered \$2,000 for it, as she wished it out of
the world. She is in considerable distress in
regard to it, as she fears the physician has pre-
served it.

SENATORS NOT PROHIBITED IN THE KENTUCKY
Senate chamber, and noble Senators lustily ply
their pipes while considering best how to gov-
ern their fellow-citizens.

Lord Fermoy and Gladstone on Home Rule.

We can gather from the annexed correspond-
ence, which has been published, how far true
nationality has a place in the calculations of
those who, like Lord Fermoy, profess to be in-
terested in the Home Rule agitation. "We have
little faith in the patriotism of a 'noble lord'"
who styles an unsuccessful blow for liberty a
"cabbage-garden rebellion;" and we gather
from the late premier's cautious reply but little
encouragement for the Home Rulers.—Ed. I. N.

JANUARY 25th, 1874.
MY DEAR MR. GLADSTONE.—I wish you "God
speed" in your appeal to the people which ap-
pears to me to be alike dictated by true patri-
otism and a due sense of self-respect.

I have read your manifesto with natural in-
terest and solicitude, and, being an Irishman,
with intense care, every sentence having a bear-
ing, or likely to have a bearing upon the future
of my country.

In the second column in the paragraph begin-
ning "When I turn to the general subjects of
internal legislation" I find the last sentence
runs thus: "I think we ought not only to ad-
mit, but to welcome every improvement in the
organization of local and subordinate authority,
which, under the unquestioned control of Parlia-
ment, would tend to lighten its labors, and ex-
pedite the public business."

This to my ears sounds very hopeful, but just
at the present eventful moment it is better, as
your countrymen say, to condescend to particu-
lars. Just now the great majority of the Irish
nation have declared for a "modified principle
of local and subordinate authority which they
style 'Home Rule.'" Many of us, wise it may
be in our generation, but not less truly patriotic
nor better pleased with the *status quo*, have ab-
stained from joining the agitation, well remem-
bering how the Bopal agitation was terminated
the cabbage-garden agitation of '48. But we do
not forget that there is much to vindicate its
policy as well as much which would tend to
lighten the labor of Parliament, and to expedite
public business in its fruition.

Now, what I wish to be informed upon, as a
matter of purely public import, and, if I am
informed, to be allowed to make public, is
first, had you in your mind when you penned
those lines the unmistakable demand of the Irish
nation for Home Rule; and if so, subject to the
words *local and subordinate authority*, will you, if
once again placed in power by the will of the
people, do what you can to give effect to that
paragraph.

With sincere respect and good wishes for your
success, believe me, my dear Mr. Gladstone,
faithfully yours,
To the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.

REPLY.
10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL,
JANUARY 25, 1874.

DEAR LORD FERMOY.—I thank you for your
letter and wishes. In my address I have endeav-
ored to state clearly the principle on which I
should endeavor to deal with all questions relat-
ing to the increase of local or sectional powers
in the United Kingdom.

With respect to Home Rule, I have not yet
heard an authoritative or binding definition of
the phrase, which appears to be used by differ-
ent persons in different senses.

Until the phrase comes to have a definite and
certain meaning, I have not thought myself jus-
tified in referring to it, but I have indicated
plainly in another form the test which I should
apply to its interpretation.

Believe me yours faithfully,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

FISHERY PROTECTION.—The Conservators of
the Ballyshannon fishery district have issued, in
the form of a circular addressed to all the fish-
ery boards in Ireland, a series of resolutions
which were adopted at their last meeting, in
which they call the attention of Government to
the great advantages which would result to the
law-abiding community and the fisheries of
Ireland if the police and coastguards received
instructions to carry out more stringently the
Fishery Laws, and to prosecute when offences
against them have been committed. The object
in sending this circular to each board of Con-
servators is that a unanimous petition may be
adopted, with the same end in view by all fish-
ery boards, and then presented to the Lord
Lieutenant by the county members of each dis-
trict.

According to the last orders to the Royal Irish
Constabulary their duties as regards fish protection
have been much curtailed, and their services,
which were found to be of such value in this
respect, will be limited to the extent of what
is required of them by the existing Fishery
Laws. The men of the Constabulary have upon
every occasion shown themselves most anxious
to do all in their power to suppress illegal
fishing, and have hitherto done much to
check poaching wherever it was found to pre-
vail, without complaining of this duty, and it is
to be regretted that the powers conferred on
them by the Fishery Acts are not admitted to
be as useful as they formerly were in sup-
pressing these evils. Perhaps the better course
to have adopted would have been to petition
Parliament when it meets to accord further pow-
ers to the Constabulary to enable them to de-
vote as much time as is consistent with their
more paramount duties of law and order to the
protection of the fisheries. In one or two of
the fishery districts the Constabulary have
adopted a very salutary rule of giving the pro-
portion of fines from fishery offences, which un-
der the Acts, go to the Board of Conservators,
to the men of the Constabulary who succeed in
convicting offenders. This is an encouragement
to them to detect offences which is not strictly
come within their province. If the rule were
adopted in some of the more wealthy districts,
it would do much towards protection, and
doubtless, its adoption would do more to bene-
fit the fishing throughout the country than the em-
ployment of water-bailiffs, many of them badly
paid, and often in league with the poachers
themselves. The prospect of convictions and
ultimately reward out of the penalties would in-
duce many of the R.I.C. during their leisure
hours to stroll along the banks of the rivers at
the most critical period of the year for the sal-
mon—the close season. As to the coastguard,
we believe their fishery duties are altogether
connected with the tidal waters, and are most
carefully and efficiently performed. We do not
see how any further help could be received
from them than what they have now the power
of giving under the Fishery Acts.—*Irish Sports-
man and Farmer.*

A WOMAN IN CHOCOLATE.—An exchange contains
the following, evidently having reference to the
Palace Hotel: "A Thompson, Conn., clock
company has shipped a curious clock to San
Francisco, to be placed in the tower of the great
hotel on the continent, where it will furnish
the time for 500 dials, which are to be operated
by compressed air carried in pipes all over the
building. The building will have 500 rooms,
and there is to be a dial in every room."

Home Rule—Past and Future.

[From the London Universe.]

Four-and-seventy years have passed away
since Lord Cornwallis made his proselytizing tour
through Ireland, stamping the country to get the peo-
ple to barter away their independence and their right of
self-government by subscribing to the Act of Union. It
was a canvass carried on by trickery and bribery. In
this inglorious work of destroying the liberty of a na-
tion, he was aided by Lord Castlereagh, who went about
launting titles and shaking money-bags in the face of
the Irish members, soliciting them to sell their votes or
their seats for a place, a peerage, or a pension. It was
this "green and sapless twig," as Lord Plunket sarca-
stically termed him, that was to smite "the constitution
which had been founded by the wisdom of ages and con-
secrated by the blood of patriots and heroes." It was,
as the great Irish Chancellor said, this "young philoso-
pher who had been translated from the nursery to the
cabinet," who helped in every way he could, by operat-
ing upon the parliament, "to outrage the feelings and
understanding of the country." We know too well the
sad result—bribery and terrorism prevailed, and the Act
of Union was passed by force and fraud. The "dirty
job of a dirty administration" succeeded, and "a sys-
tem of black corruption was carried on within the walls
of the Castle which would disgrace the annals of the
worst period of either country." The people of Ireland
were then precisely in the position of a man recovering
his consciousness after a horrible dream. The rebellion
had been completely crushed. The nation was scarcely
alive to the terrible consequences of the abominable Act.
It was solicited and menaced to approve of and abet. It
was taken by surprise. The country lay palpitating and
almost breathless under the iron hand of a military des-
potism. It could scarcely gasp out its indignation at
the act that threatened its utter annihilation. Its silence
was the paralysis of fear. The British Victory and his
venal partisans took advantage of the interregnum of
alarm and consternation to work upon the feelings of
the Irish people. Moreover, the presence of forty thou-
sand troops hastened on the passage of that act which
robbed Ireland of her right of self-government. In vain
did the immortal words of Plunket thunder through
the hall in College-Green. In vain he warned the par-
liament and bade it remember that it was "to make laws
and not legislators;" that "it was appointed to exercise
the functions of legislators and not to transfer them." Since
those eventful days the aspirations of the Irish
people have been for a restored nationality. Continued
agitations have verified the prophecy of the great Irish
orator, "if you pass this act (of union) it will be a nullity,
and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it." Since
that prophecy was uttered, better after letter has
fallen from the lips of Ireland. The doors of the Con-
stitution, which had been so long closed against her,
have been thrown open. The anomaly of the Irish
Church Establishment has passed away, and the farmers
of Ireland have lived to see a modicum of justice come
from the legislators of St. Stephen's to protect them
against the grinding tyranny of landlordism. All these
measures have been literally wrung from British states-
men, who have had, more than once within the last few
years, to fear "the cloud from the west." If Ireland
ceased now to agitate for the restoration of her national
rights, she would be retrograding in the march of na-
tions, and she would be leaving her work of rehabili-
tation half-done. Irishmen are too conscious of their own
power to sit down quietly and let themselves be ruled
according to English ideas. They have too high an idea
of their country to let their nationality be absorbed by
the British legislature. If Lord Cornwallis and his party
went about agitating for the passage of the Act of Union,
it is high time that the public mind should be enlight-
ened upon the causes that led to the passage of that
measure, the treachery and corruption that brought it
about, and the constant declamation of the Irish people
against its justice and legality. Hence one of the signs
of the times is the number of Home Rule meetings lately
held in Ireland, Scotland and England, even under the
eyes of the British Parliament. It is time to appeal to
the sense of justice and fair-play which is to be found
in liberal England. The English people in 1874 are not
the same as the party leaders and political tricksters they
were in 1801. Light has broken in upon them. Is there
a sensible man in England who regards the abolition of
the Irish Church Establishment as the removal of a
nuisance, a scandal, and a festering sore in Ireland,
though his forefathers might have thought, with Mr.
"Windbags" Whiteside, that it would never be dis-
established excepting by "a recreant nation and an apoc-
ryphal senate?" Liberalism has made rapid progress in
England within the last few years, and Home Rulers
may reasonably expect practical sympathy and support
from large masses of English people in the work of re-
constituting their nationality. It is all very well for the
Times to playfully remind us that it is difficult for Eng-
land to get up "a very good idea" of the Irish situation,
has foundered in the universal inspection of schools,
wells, drains, weights, measures, milk, butter, mustard,
and sausage-meat, and that she can hardly complain if
"Ireland professes to have found one." The writer who
so facetiously instructs us can afford to be serious when
he looks at the Home Rule movement straight in the
face, for he tells us "there is so much to be said in
favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and the reasons for it,
so entirely within the range of Irish appreciation, that
it is impossible not to foresee a certain amount of suc-
cess for the movement." These are ominous words,
considering the quarter from which they emanate. It is
idle to regard the Home Rule movement any longer as a
Utopian idea. Let Irishmen rally round it; let them
ventilate the cause; let them, by holding public meet-
ings, make the people of these kingdoms familiar with
their views and wants, and the prophetic words of the
Times will, before very long, be fulfilled. Home Rule
will become a great reality, and Ireland will soon have
back the rights she has been robbed of, and become once
more a Nation—prosperous and free.

THE "TIMES" ON THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—The
London Times professes to regard the results of the Irish
election of comparatively little consequence as regards
the balance of parties in the coming Parliament.
Possibly, it says, if Mr. Butt could rely upon the allegi-
ance of all the Home Rule members, not only to the
phrase, but to the policy of pressing the Federal claim
upon reluctant governments, there might be some ground
for the apprehension that the tactics of the late Mr. Fre-
derick Lucas and his following would be repeated with
more success than they formerly achieved. It is certain,
however, that the majority of the members who will be
returned for Liberal constituencies in Ireland will feel
that they have relieved their consciences and discharged
their duty to their constituents by voting for some ab-
stract motion in favor of Federalism, and will otherwise
give a steady support to the Government of Mr. Glad-
stone, neither their constituents nor themselves being
sensible to the means by which the Government are usually
presented on faithful party service. Home Rule in its
present form and with its probable representatives the
Times thinks cannot be a serious danger either to the
Empire or to the Parliamentary prospects of the Liberal
party.

A TEXAN HAS JUST WON TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS BY RUNNING
A TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER AGAINST A TROTTER. HE DROVE
HIS ANIMAL IN A GIG.

EVANCK MCKINNEY, who unsuccessfully used for a dis-
tance from her husband, Peter C. McKinnon, in the Dis-
trict Court of Sacramento, was last week granted a di-
vorce in Sutter county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. MARION.

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DIDN'T ASK THEM.—The retort of a little boy to an attorney in a Justice Court, not long ago, created some amusement. The lad, being on the stand as a witness, was questioned concerning a certain dime alleged to have been stolen.

"What was pictured on the cover?" asked the attorney. "Two Indians," was the reply. "What answered the boy. The attorney suddenly discovered that he had no further use for the young witness."

A HINT WELL TAKEN.—A Scotch minister, who had not been paid promptly by his parishioners, one Sabbath morning, as he was entering the church, met one of the most wealthy of his flock, and asked the loan of a sovereign. It was willingly given him, and he put it in his pocket, preached a capital sermon, and on coming from the pulpit handed the identical coin to the man from whom he had borrowed it. "Why," exclaimed the lender, "you have not used the money at all!" "It has been of great service to me, nevertheless," replied the parson; "I always preach so much better when I have money in my pocket." The hint was taken, and the balance of his salary was got together the following afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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No. 505 CLAY STREET,

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

No country ever produced or presented, at a critical emergency, a brighter galaxy of genius and of patriotism than did Ireland from 1844 to 1848, in the leading spirits of the "Young Ireland" element.

—

A Fair Vindication.

The following is a letter, written by W. E. Robinson, the veteran journalist, in rebuke of certain intolerant remarks made by one Mrs. Hyatt, Almoner of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, who asserted that she would resign before she would have anything to do with these "horrible Irish." We presented Mrs. Hyatt's calumnies last week; we now present their triumphant refutation.

Now who, let me ask, are these horrible Irish? At home the have been known by many distinguished specimens. Daniel O'Connell, the greatest English painter; Joseph Black the greatest English chemist; Robert Boyle, the greatest British philosopher; Father Burke, the greatest pulpit orator; Edmund Burke, the greatest British statesman; Sir Philip Francis, the greatest British naturalist; Sir Hans Sloane, the greatest British naturalist; Spranger Barry, the greatest British tragedian, and John Tyndall, the greatest British scientist. I might mention thousands of others—Bellew, Canning, Carleton, Charlemont, Adam Clarke, Coote, Curran, Edgeworth, Emmet, Fitzgerald, Goldsmith, Gratian, Hogan, Lever, Lover, Maxwell, MacLise, Father Mathew, Thomas Moore, Daniel O'Connell, (whom the greatest living American orator pronounced equal to Webster, Clay, and Calhoun rolled into one), Sheridan, Sterne, Swift, Usher and Wellington; and leave your readers to place them on their proper pedestals of fame.

I might also mention the Nugents, of Austria, the O'Donnells of Spain, and others, who, in all nations of the earth, assailed "Fame's steepest heights," and "walked ambition's diamond ridge" with firmest steps. The President of the French Republic, MacMahon, and the recent Republican President of Spain, Castelar, are of this race of "quadrupeds."

Mr. Robinson goes on to state that a large proportion of the immigration arriving in the Colonies previous to the war of Independence were Irish, and concluded that three-fourths of the people of the United States have Irish blood in their veins.

It was an Irish colony in Mecklenburg that first proclaimed the doctrine of our independence, before Charles Thompson, of Ireland, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, drafted it in Philadelphia. I can name a dozen Irish to one English General around Washington. The American army was an army of Irishmen, whom the English then as now, hated and maligned. Glory be around the graves of the Butlers, Clintons, Hands, Irvines, Knoxes, Montgomeries, Moylands, Starks, Sullivans, Thompsons, and Waynes, whose Irish swords flashed brightly in the contest that won American Independence, and bright be the light around the solitary English ray of patriotism that glistened on the blade of Gates! Our navy, like our army, was Irish; the O'Briens of Maine, its founders, and John Barry of Wexford, an Irish Catholic, loved and chosen by Washington, its first commander.

The American mind was educated to Independence by Irish teachers, such as Francis Allison, of Donegal, whom President Stiles of Yale College, pronounced the greatest classical scholar of America, and Samuel Finley, of Armagh, afterward President of Princeton College. It was an Irishman, Berkeley, that pioneered New England education. The first American voyage to China was by an Irishman; the first great commercial house of Brown Brothers were, and the venerable survivors are, Irish; the first General that fell in the American cause, Montgomery, was Irish; the last great battle of our recent war, at Gettysburg, was fought under an Irish Catholic, Meade. The first publisher of an American daily paper was a Tyrone Irishman, Dunlap. The first printer and the first public reader, as well as the framer of our Declaration of Independence, were Irishmen. The American inventors of steamboat navigation, telegraphy, and reaping machinery, Fulton, Morse and McCormick, are Irish. The founder of the New York Tribune and the publisher and proprietor of the New York Herald are Irish, as were and are most of the writers, editors, reporters of the leading periodicals of Great Britain and the United States. It is the statue of an Irishman, George Clinton, that has been sent to Washington, as worthwhile to represent forever at the capitol of Washington our own Empire State. It was an Irishman, Colles, that first planned the Erie Canal, and an Irishman's grandson, De Witt Clinton, that completed it. It was an Irishman, Ramsey, that wrote the first history of the United States. Our first explorers, Kane and others, as England's also, McClure and others, were Irish. The ministers of the Gospel that Washington confided in and trusted, in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore, were John Rodgers, James Caldwell, Alexander McWhorter, George Duffield and Patrick Allison—all sons of Irishmen. It was an Irish Society, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of Philadelphia, composed of Catholics and Protestants, that saved Washington's army from destruction at Valley Forge, through the gratitude for which George Washington became a naturalized Irishman that he might become a son of St. Patrick. The head of our navy and our Vice Admiral are Irish. The head of our army is no better than an Irishman, for his wife is a Catholic; and our Lieutenant General is Catholic and Irish. A. T. Stewart, the leading merchant of the world, and John Tyndall, the greatest scientist living, are Irish, and Proctor now charming our scientific circles, is, I believe, a Catholic.

Mr. Robinson concludes by saying: But I must say that I do really pity Mrs. Hyatt, if she refuses to recognize the Irish and Catholics of this city and country. She cannot attend a Presbyterian or Methodist Church, for Irishmen introduced them to America. She cannot attend the finest lectures on light and astronomy, for Tyndall and Proctor are Irish and Catholics. Should she visit France, she could not accept an invitation from Mrs. MacMahon; should she go to Washington, she could not call on Mrs. Sherman; to Chicago, she could not recognize Sheridan. She could not shop at Stewart's nor lunch at Delmonico's. If she visits the Navy Yard, she cannot return the smile of Mrs. Rowan; if she crosses to the Marine Barracks, she could not accept the elegant hospitality of Mrs. Broome; and worst of all, she cannot look to the next world for happiness in heaven, for there she must expect to meet some Irish of the poorest classes, singing, perhaps, with a celestial brogue; and even Lazarus, who was very poor and not over cleanly, is likely to be as prominent in Paradise as the almoner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

Last Friday week the stage plying between Los Angeles and Soledad was stopped by the Vasquez gang, and the passengers stripped of their valuables. The robbers subsequently stole a wagon and six horses from Soledad, and also waylaid a team and robbed the driver.

The Los Angeles "Herald" will in future be published by a joint stock company.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

NINE deaths occurred in Sacramento city last week.

The two tobacco factories at Gilroy give employment to 125 persons.

The Sacramento river is 5½ feet above low water mark.

Work on the Amador Canal, in Amador county, is progressing finely.

APRICOT trees in private gardens in Sacramento county are in bloom.

A \$60,000 public hall is to be built at Gilroy, Santa Clara county, by a joint stock company.

SOLID snowbanks near Toano, Elko county, Nevada, prevent the running of railroad trains.

WILD oats, an unfrequent visitor of late, are springing up all over the interior of San Diego county.

NINE deer were recently killed by a hunter in a single day on the South Fork of the Consumnes river.

A SPANARD of Martinez ran amuck through the city on Saturday night, and wounded several peaceable citizens with a large knife before he was arrested.

A HEAVY snowstorm began Sunday morning at Colfax, Placer county, and continued till late in the evening, when the snow had attained a depth of fifteen inches.

BENJAMIN FLINT has obtained the contract for carrying the mails between Salinas and Los Angeles. The service will now cost \$36,000 per annum, against \$70,000 previously.

THE mail service between Trinity Center and Waverlyville will commence on the first of next month. It will be semi-weekly from April to November, inclusive, and weekly for the remainder of the year.

At the Democratic primary election at Sacramento, on Saturday, the ticket nominated by the authorized committee on the night previous was elected.

THE Directors of the Tehama and Shasta county Agricultural Society have hands at work grading the race-track at Red Bluff, so as to be ready for the Spring meeting.

THE Indian Chief, Cassadoro, who has been raiding in Arizona, has surrendered with his ninety followers to the United States authorities. Advances from several reservations do not indicate further disturbances.

THE ditch lately surveyed on the north-west side of the Santa Ana river, in Los Angeles county, provides for a fall of over sixty feet. This fall when utilized will turn machinery sufficient to support a large manufacturing town.

(From the Commercial Herald.)

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, March 5th.]

WHEAT—The receipts of late have fallen off materially. We quote: 1 90¢ 1 95; choice milling, 2 2¢ ctt. The latest Liverpool quotation is for average, 12s 4d @ 12s 7d; club, 12s 8d @ 13s.

BARLEY—The Eastern demand is continued all along the line of the railroads, including some 500 tons Malt shipped to Philadelphia, and purchased here at 25¢ 70¢ 3¢ ctt, the latter for Chevalier. The stock of barley is running light, both here and in the interior. Shipments direct from the country eastward have also been considerable. Our exports and shipments of this grain since July 1st now exceed 500,000 cwt., and considerable more under contract and in process of shipment East by rail. The sales of barley during March approximate the following: Coast—5,500 sds Feed, dark, \$1 47¢ 1 51¢; 5,500 do do, bright, \$1 52¢ 1 57¢; 1,000 do do, \$1 50. Bay—15,000 sds bright, \$1 55; 10,000 sds extra choice Brewing in lots, \$1 70¢ 1 75¢ ctt.

POTATOES—Prices range from \$1 75 to 1 95.

OATS—The stock is large, both here and in Oregon, with small sales in lots of 1,500 sds, within the range of \$1 55¢ 1 80¢ ctt.

CORN—The supplies are light, with sales in lots of 1,000 sds White and Yellow at \$1 70¢ 1 75.

RYE—The offerings are light, with little business, at \$1 70¢ 1 80¢ ctt.

BUCKWHEAT—The views of holders are generally above those of millers; 40 asked, 35¢ 36¢ offered for choice.

BEANS—We note a sale of 200 sds White Peas at 5¢. The market is strong. We quote Bayos, 2½¢ 2½¢; Butter, 56¢; Peas, 5¼¢ 5½¢; Small White, 3½¢; Pink and Red, 2½¢ 2½¢.

BRAN AND MIDDINGS—Mill prices in jobbing lots \$18 30¢ 30¢ ton respectively.

FLAXSEED—The present price is 30¢, but the oil mills offer 34¢ for next crop.

OIL OAK MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet \$2 50, less the customary discount.

MUSTARD SEED—There is a light demand for White at 1½¢ 2½¢. Brown and Red, 2½¢ 2½¢, according to quality.

ALFALFA SEED—The demand is good, with small sales at 16¢ 18¢.

HAY—The supply is large, with small cargo sales at \$12 50¢ 13¢ ton.

HIDES—The receipts are very light, holders asking 18¢ for Dry; Salted, 8½¢ 9¢, with sales of 6,500 lbs Wet Salted at 9¢.

TALLOW—There is a better demand at enhanced rates. Sales—5,000 lbs, 6½¢ cash; 5,000 lbs Soap Grease, 8½¢ cash.

WOOL—Our market is still quiet, with no prospect of an early improvement, and few sales to report worthy of notice. Buyers for shipment early in the season are only now receiving account sales of their shipments, which, in the majority of cases, leaves them little or no margin of profit and therefore the indifference manifested as regards the stock now here. Sales of 14,000 lbs free, in lots for home consumption, at 15¢. Shippers are offering about 14¢ for fair quality fleeces.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice fresh Roll Butter is arriving more freely, and prices shade off—35¢ 40¢, the latter for extra choice; Pickled Butter, 2½¢ 2½¢.

Cheese is extremely scarce, with a good demand at 16¢ 18¢; Eastern is scarce at 16¢ 18¢, with a fair demand. Fresh California Eggs are in moderate supply, and in demand at 27¢ 28¢. 4,000 dozen received from Oregon held at 25¢. 1,000 dozen Eastern arrived this week, frozen, and sold at 16¢.

P. T. GATELY'S SAMPLE ROOMS,

Family Wine and Liquor Store,

1018 MARKET STREET,

OPPOSITE FIFTH, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. HARRINGTON. G. W. LOFTIS.

Harrington & Loftis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wines and Liquors

744 MARKET STREET,

Between Kearny and Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO

Bottled Ale and Porter, by the bottle, dozen or gross constantly on hand. Families supplied.

All orders promptly attended to. jly26-4t

The Seal Rock House.

CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, Proprietor.

This pleasant way-side resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where guests taking the drive can procure

The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jly4-4t

P. T. Flynn & Son.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of

Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jly4-4t

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To those who Could Not Get Waited on, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

We have now a Large Staff of Salesmen, and will be in a position on MONDAY and following days to dispose of the entire stock.

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

33½ Cents

ON THE DOLLAR.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS

—IN—

THE STORE

—OF—

J. C. TALBOT & CO.,

28 Kearny St.,

MUST BE SOLD

Thirty Days,

BY ORDER OF

J. C. Talbot & Co.

A few good SALESMEN

wanted for the sale.

Dry Goods.

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

GREAT ANNUAL

Clearance Sale.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that our Great Annual Sale commences TO-MORROW (Monday), February 2d, and will be continued for twenty-six days. During that time the entire stock will be sold at a tremendous reduction.

The subjoined list of prices will give some idea of the reductions made, but to fully understand and appreciate the bargains that are now offered, ladies would do well to call and examine the Stock, compare prices, etc., (which I respectfully invite all intending purchasers to do) before purchasing elsewhere:

	Worth	Reduced to
BLACK SILKS,	\$2 25	\$1 25
BLACK SILKS,	2 50	1 50
BLACK SILKS,	3 00	2 00
BLACK SILKS,	3 25	2 25
BLACK SILKS,	3 50	2 50
BLACK SILKS,	4 00	2 75

20 pieces French Cross Grain Black and White Striped Silks, reduced to 75 cents a yard; original price, \$1 25. 100 pieces Irish Poplins (imitation), reduced to 25 cents a yard.

200 pieces Fine Wool Serges, reduced to 40 cents a yard. 50 pieces French Velours, 25 cents a yard; original price, 60 cents.

100 pieces English Poplin Alpaca, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

BLACK GOODS

ALL MARKED DOWN.

GOOD BLACK ALPACA,

25 cents a yard.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK CASHMERE,

75c. a yard; worth \$1 25.

500 Wool Shawls (72x72), reduced to \$1 50 each.

Large Heavy Gray Blankets, reduced to \$2 a pair.

Large Size Marseilles Quilts, reduced to \$1 each.

Large Size Linen Towels, reduced to \$1 a dozen.

Double Width Sheetings, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Heavy Unbleached table Linen, reduced to 20 cents a yard.

Handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Heavy Wool Shaker Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Good Canton Flannel, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.

Oregon Scarlet Twilled Flannel, reduced to 37½ cents a yard.

Plain Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

Heavy Scotch Gingham, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.

All Linen Crash, 12 yards for \$1.

Ladies' All Linen Homestead Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.

French Kid Gloves, 60 cents a pair.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves (First Choice), reduced to \$1 25.

150 Beautiful Sashes, reduced to Half Price.

Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 50 cents a pair.

Ladies' English Merino Vests, reduced to 75 cents each.

Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests, reduced to 50 cents each.

Men's White and Colored Shirts, reduced to 75 cents each.

500 pairs Splendid French Corsets, reduced to 50 cents a pair.

Ladies' Scarfs, Bows, Lace Collars, and Fancy Goods reduced to one-quarter the original prices.

Bargains of Everything!

Bargains for the Million!

.....AT.....

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

606 Market street,

NEAR MONTGOMERY.

Ladies will please remember that the store will be closed at 6 o'clock during the sale.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

PRICES Will Tell!

Acknowledged by Every One

.....THAT.....

NOLAN BROS.,

11 Third Street,

SELLS MORE SHOES.

SELLS BETTER SHOES.

SELLS THEM CHEAPER

Than Any Other Shoe Store on the Pacific Coast.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU WANT IN THE SHOE LINE, NOLAN BROS. has it, from an Infant's Shoe to the MANMOUTH BOOT.

Closing out a job of fine Shoes, some fifty dozen pairs, full scolloped, high cut, for.....\$1 75

They are considered cheap by prudent buyers at.....\$2 50

800 Pairs Ladies' Baltimore reduced to.....\$1 50

We have on hand 600 pairs of Ladies' French Kid Boots, which, for Durability, Style and Quality, cannot be excelled—

We have reduced them to.....\$4 50

Former price.....\$6 00

500 Pairs Men's Calf Boots, reduced to.....\$3 50

Men's Box Toe Gaiters of our own manufacture—

Reduced from \$5 to.....\$3 50

500 Pairs of Gents' Alexis Ties, new style.....\$4 50

Invite special attention to our immense stock of Men's Hand-sewed Boots, Congress Gaiters and Alexis, equal to any custom work.

NOLAN BROS.,

11 Third Street,

Sign of the Big Boot.

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